

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

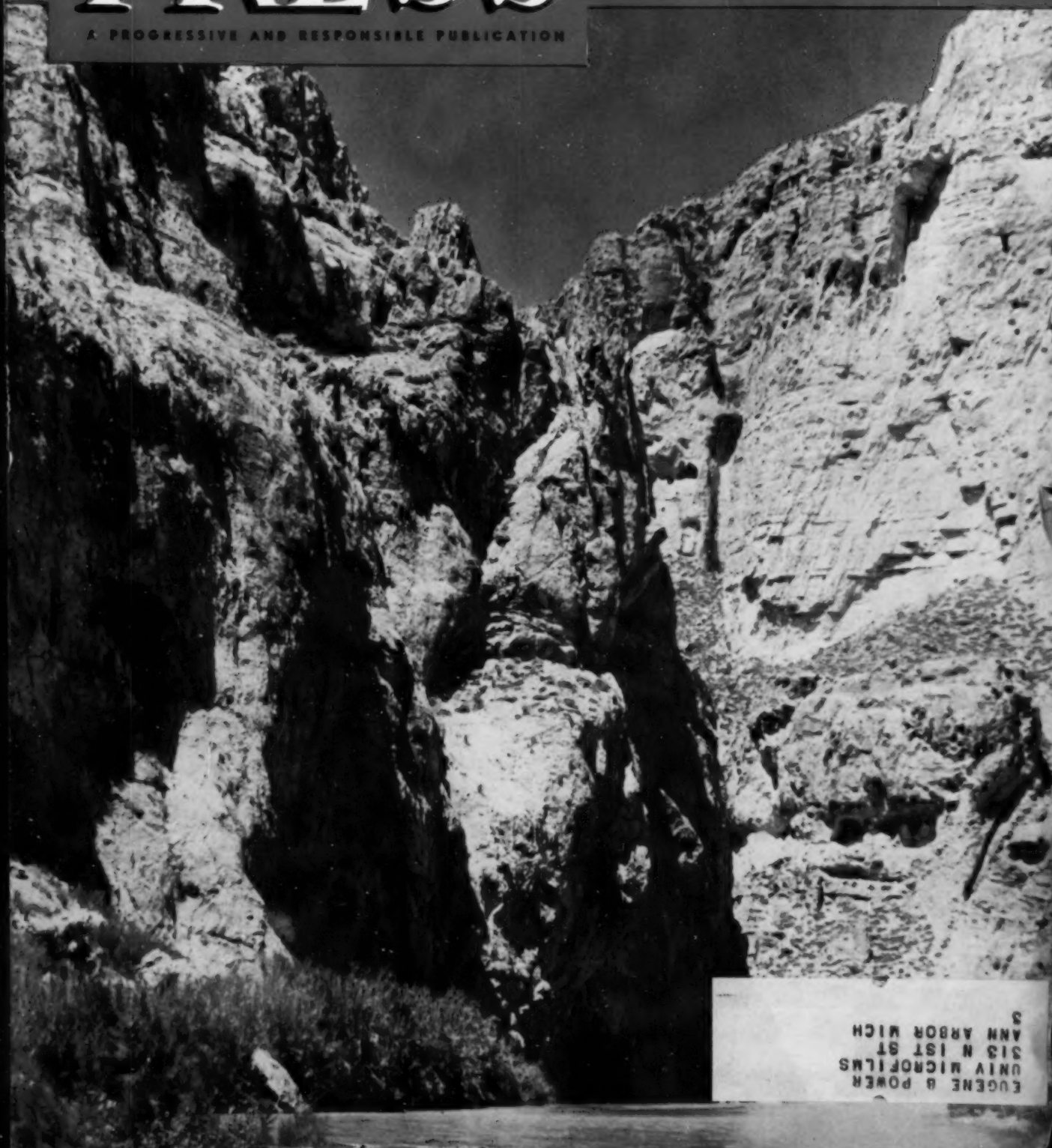
# PRESS

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

JULY 12, 1958

59<sup>th</sup>  
year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING  
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



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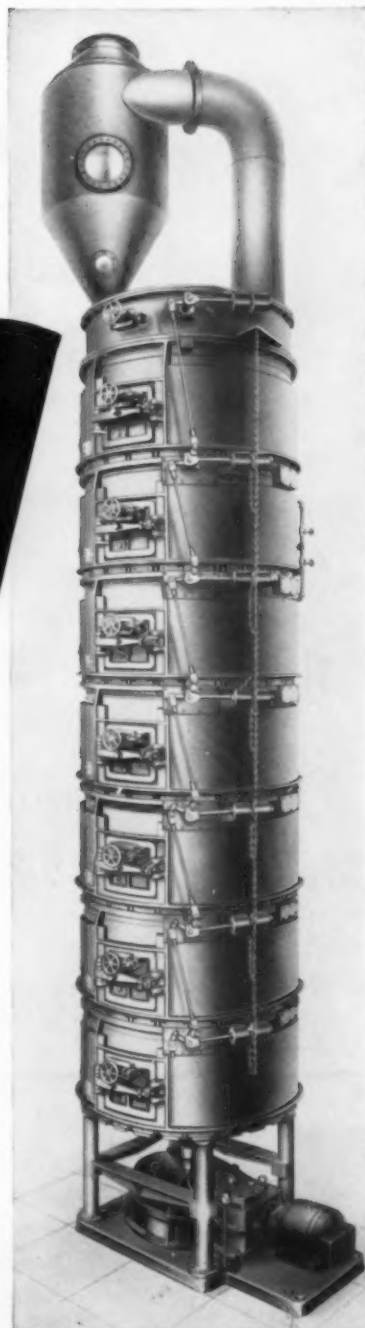
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### THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

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### OUR COVER PICTURE:

Boquillas Canyon, in the Big Bend National Park, on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, is about as rugged country as is to be found anywhere in the U.S. It's not the place for those who want civilization's comforts—or cool daytime temperatures in July—but it's attracting an increasing number of visitors who like to get close to Nature without too many tourists peering over their shoulders.

Photo by John Jeter

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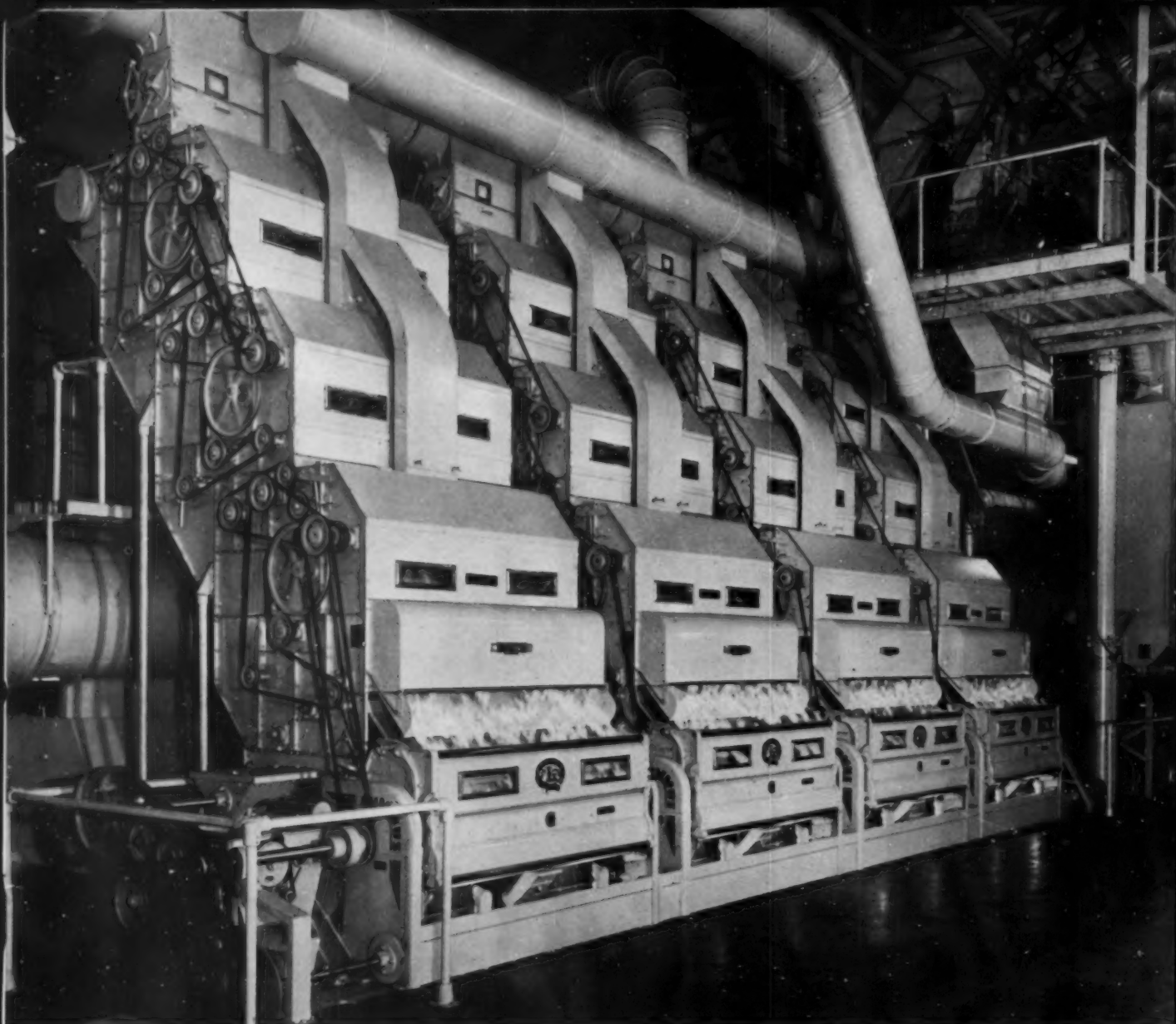


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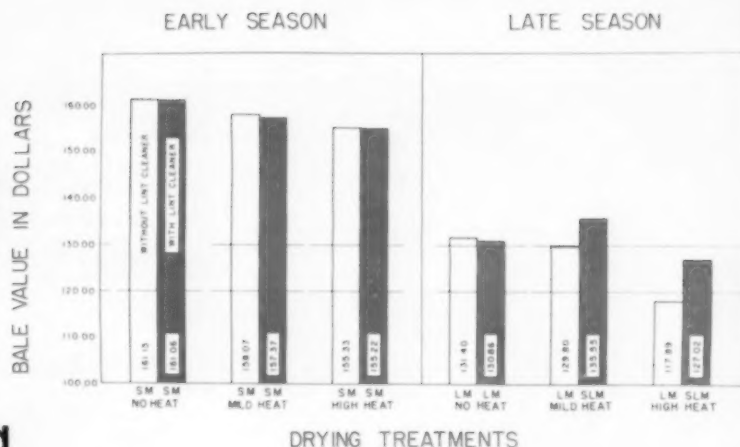


**LUBRICATION IS A MAJOR FACTOR IN COST CONTROL**

(PARTS, INVENTORY, PRODUCTION, DOWNTIME, MAINTENANCE)

Effects of drying treatments on bale values of early, hand-snapped cotton before frost; and machine-stripped cotton, after frost, crop of 1956.

# How Excessive Drying Damages Spinning Quality



THE INCREASE in quality of mechanically harvested cotton has accentuated the problem of cleaning cotton during ginning. Mild drying is essential in many instances to insure proper cleaning and to improve the grade. Present data indicate that the large majority of cotton is dried prior to ginning. During the increasing practice of artificially drying cotton at the gin in recent years, there has also been an increase in mill complaints concerning mill performance.

Properly used, drying can enhance the value of cotton without any significant decrease in fiber quality, but excessive drying, as has been practiced at times by a few, may place a stigma on all ginner's as the primary source of poor character cotton. All the poor character cotton, sometimes referred to as "trouble cottons" in the mill, cannot be blamed on the ginner. However, some of this trouble cotton can be traced to excessive drying.

Under the existing cotton marketing and loan system, based primarily on grade and staple, the producer relies heavily on the ginner to attain higher grades. Competition among ginner's often causes them to increase drying temperatures and add more cleaning equipment in order to effect clean, high grade cotton.

The producer should, of course, try to deliver cotton to the gin in as good ginning condition as possible; that is, he should try to bring in cotton that has been harvested and handled by methods, at times of day, and under field and weather conditions conducive to good ginning and high quality cotton.

However, regardless of the condition of the cotton, the ginner is expected to produce a high grade bale of cotton. In striving for the higher grades, extreme drying and cleaning practices can affect other fiber properties which are vitally important to the spinning mill. Such properties include staple length,

uniformity of fiber length, and percentage of short fibers.

It is possible that only a relatively small percentage of trouble cotton in a mill can adversely affect spinning performance and yarn quality. It is for this reason that so much complaint has been forthcoming from mills, even though the percentage of excessively dried and excessively machined cotton in ginning may be comparatively small.

• **Research**—Work now in progress at the Textile Research Laboratories, Texas Tech, in cooperation with the Southwestern Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory at Mesilla Park, N.M., is indicating that excessive drying and other ginning practices can affect fiber properties as reflected in spinning performance and yarn quality.

Tests were run on early- and late-season cotton, before and after frost, from the High Plains' crop of 1956. The cotton was ginned using (1) no heat; (2) mild heat, 175° F.; and (3) high heat, three times through the tower drier at 350° F.

It should be noted that these temperatures were measured at the inlet to the tower drier. There are not many gins that would dry seed cotton to the extent of 350° F. three times through the dryer. However, at this high inlet temperature, the outlet temperature was approximately 100 degrees lower. With the 175° F. inlet temperature treatment, the outlet temperature was approximately 40 degrees lower.

Based on one year's results, bale values calculated on current loan rates for this cotton and on moisture weight losses and foreign matter weight losses generally showed decreases in proportion to drying treatment. The calculated bale values are shown in the chart. Moderate drying was beneficial in conjunction with lint cleaning of only the relatively damp, late-season cotton that contained considerable trash.

Excessive drying, even though often

used in attempts to improve grades to benefit the producer, often costs the producer more than he gains through grade improvement. Grade improvement through excessive drying and machining is easily observed by the producer but can be very misleading. What the producer cannot easily observe are the resulting moisture and foreign matter weight losses, damage to staple by poor length distribution, and reduction in fiber character of his cotton.

Trouble cottons due to excessive drying usually go undetected until such cotton is already in the yarn manufacturing process. This is unfortunate, for at this late stage there is little that can be done by the mill that will not result in additional processing expense and create bad feelings toward merchants, ginner's, and the cotton producing area from which cottons originated.

Work done at Texas Tech has produced evidence which indicated that part of the damage resulting from excessively dried cotton is of a latent nature. That is, an abnormal amount of fiber breakage does not occur until this cotton is processed on spinning mill machinery. This may be the reason in many instances that trouble cottons go undetected until it is too late.

Probably the most adverse effect of those trouble cottons in the mills is evidenced by increased processing cost. "Ends down" during spinning will frequently increase to a higher number. Ends down in spinning is a mill term meaning there are breaks in the yarns being spun which require the immediate attention of the spinner. Breaks in the yarn during spinning cause waste and increased work loads resulting in labor costs.

In the tests, excessive drying of cotton in ginning increased the ends down during spinning. Yarn strength was reduced by the high heat drying and yarn uniformity was significantly lowered. Uniformity of yarn strength is often more important than the average yarn strength in textile operations such as knitting and weaving.

## Summary

To summarize these results, the extreme drying treatment affected the producer's pocketbook by reducing bale values, reduced the ginner's profit

By BILL K. POWER and WALTER E. CHAPMAN

Research Principal, Texas Tech Textile Research Laboratory; and Cotton Technologist, ARS, USDA, Southwestern Ginning Laboratory, respectively.



through higher fuel costs, reduced the spinner's profit through added processing costs, and placed on the market a bale of cotton subject to criticism. Nobody in the cotton industry was benefited. This cooperative cotton quality project is being continued by the previously mentioned laboratories in order to provide additional information on this subject.

Present work in progress concerning the effects of moisture content of seed cotton and lint during cleaning and ginning indicates that moisture content may hold the key to good cleaning and ginning without a reduction in fiber character.

Additional information regarding research work completed for one season and herein reported may be had by writ-

ing to the Director of Cotton Research Committee of Texas, Texas Tech, Lubbock, Texas.

### Weber Misses Magazine

W. L. Weber, Taft, Texas, writes that he failed to receive a recent issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press and misses the news. The retired mill manager and Mrs. Weber have many friends in the industry.

### Leigh Studies Spider Mite

Dr. Thomas Leigh, entomologist, has joined the USDA Cotton Field Station at Shafter, Calif., working on spider mite research. He was formerly at the University of Arkansas.

### Even Delta Police Promote Cotton

Even the policemen advertise cotton in Mississippi Delta.

The Greenville, Miss., Police Department recently designed their own shoulder patch. The triangular patch contains a cotton boll in the center. Chief of Police C. A. Hollingsworth, who is interested in the Wayside Gin at Wayside, Miss., hopes that this patch will serve as a constant reminder to people of the Delta that cotton is their largest industry.

### • NCPA Trading Rules Sent to Members

COPIES of the new Trading Rules of National Cottonseed Products Association have been received from John F. Moloney, secretary-treasurer, Memphis. These rules are effective on and after Aug. 1.

The publication contains also the officers, directors, committees and membership of NCPA. The book sells for \$1.50 a copy.

NCPA members have been sent a free copy and may purchase additional copies for \$1 each. Orders should be sent to NCPA Executive Offices, P.O. Box 5736, Memphis 4.

### Urea Plant Planned

Sun Oil Co. and Olin Mathieson are planning a joint operation to produce urea for feed and fertilizer. The plant will be built at Sun's ammonia plant at Marcus Hook, Pa. Capacity will be 73,000 tons of urea annually.

Sun completed a \$10 million ammonia plant in 1956, selling 95 percent of the production to industrial users.

### Retired Texas Ginner Dies

R. L. Brandon, a retired ginner who had lived at Matador, Texas, for over 40 years, was buried June 26. He had been ill for a year. Survivors include two sisters, two brothers and several nieces and nephews.

### New Publications

#### BULLETINS OF INTEREST TO READERS

Recent publications of special interest to cottonseed crushers, ginner and other readers of The Press include the following:

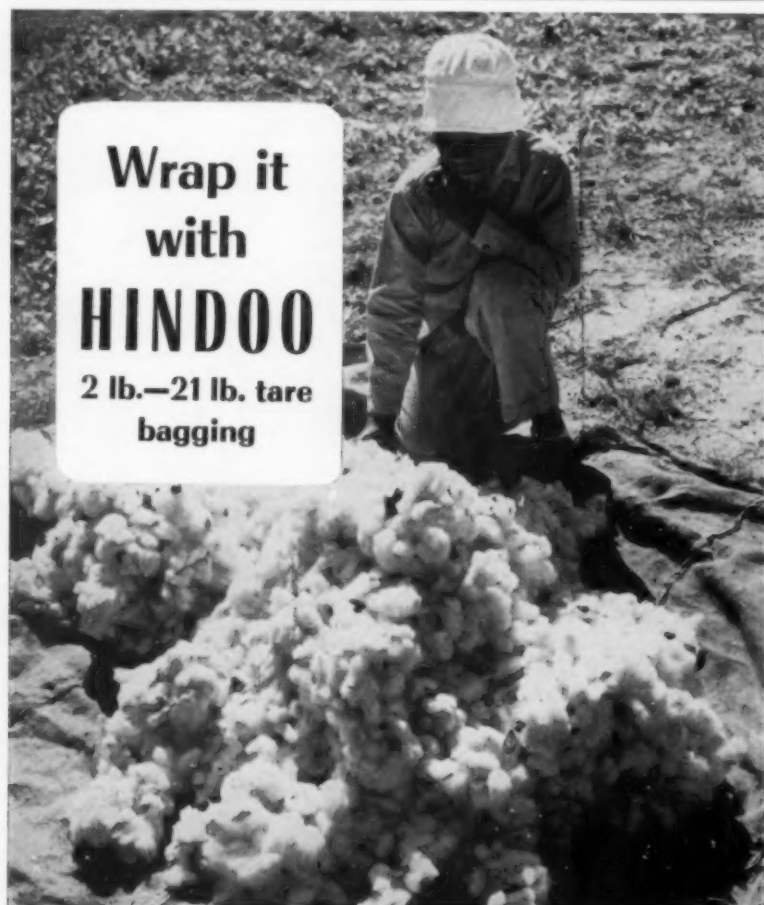
"Use of Gin Trash in Steer Fattening Rations," Progress Report 2046, Texas Experiment Station, College Station.

"Acala 1517 BR-1—A Blight-Resistant Acala Cotton," Leaflet 308, Texas Experiment Station.

"Legumes for Soil Improvement for Cotton and Corn," Bulletin 901, Texas Experiment Station.

### Feed Meeting at Clovis

New Mexico Feed and Grain Dealers' Association will meet July 27-28 at Hotel Clovis in Clovis.

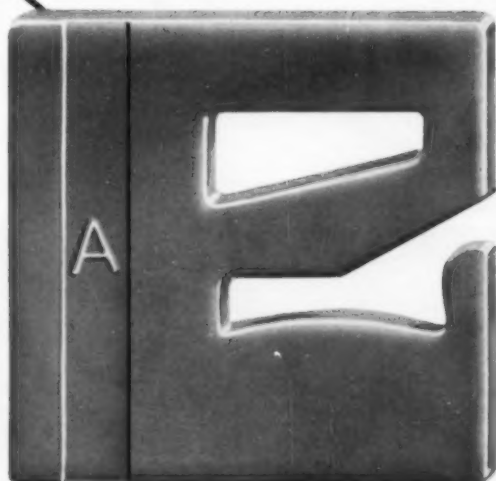


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- Easy on the hands
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- Made from new-billet steel
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- Shipped in cotton bags within each lift of cotton ties

## Now available with Dixisteel ties

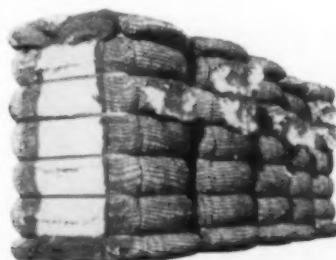
Ginners, compressors, and shippers alike will welcome this new DIXISTEEL Side-Opening Buckle, now available with the favorite of all cotton ties — DIXISTEEL.

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These new buckles are packed in cotton bags, 300 to each bag. Five 50-lb. bags are packed inside of each lift of 50 bundles of cotton ties.

Specify DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties with the new side-opening DIXISTEEL Buckles.



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Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19 gauge, 11½ feet long. Sixty-pound ties are also made. Buckles available separately in any quantity.

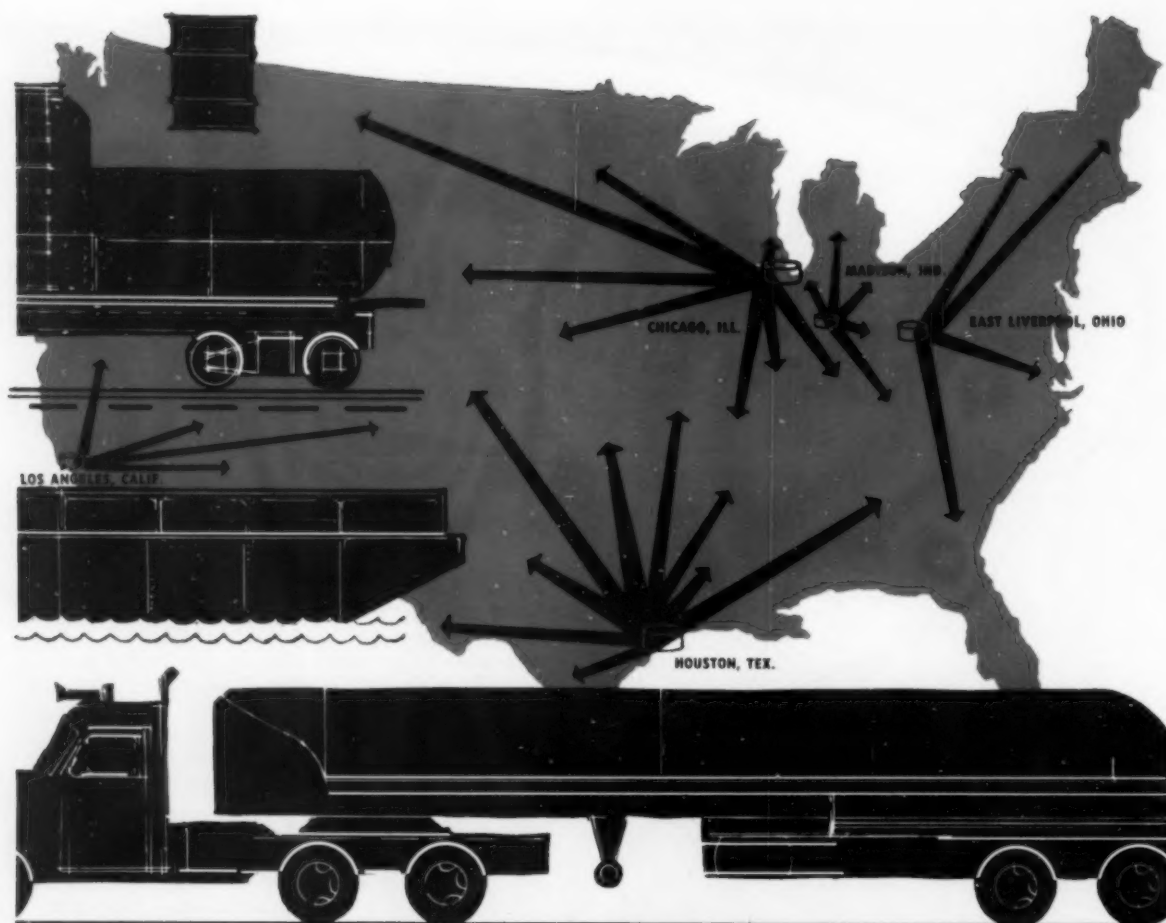
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MEN who will guide New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association in 1957-58 are shown in the picture at the top, left: Seated, left to right: Woodrow Allen, Lovington, vice-president and director; O. J. Ford, Hagerman, president and director; Winston Lovelace, Loving, secretary-treasurer and director; Carl Meriwether, Las Cruces, honorary advisor director and retiring secretary-treasurer. Standing are Neil Hartman, Hatch, director; Luther Thomas, Portales, director; C. W. Lewis, Deming, director; Walter Craft, Carlsbad, director and 1957 Ginner of the Year; W. L. Griffin, Deming, retiring president and honorary advisory director. Not shown is Earl Compton, Tucumcari, honorary advisory director. Picture at right, top, shows Anna Jane Sitton, from Carlsbad, center, New Mexico's 1958 Maid of Cotton. First alternate, on Anna Jane's right, is Margie Caskey of Las Cruces. Second alternate is Kaye Hubbard of Artesia. In the picture at the bottom, Walter Craft, Carlsbad, honored as New Mexico Ginner of the Year at Ruidoso poses with a member of a newer generation, Bill McAlebe, Jr. Bill's father was one of the judges of the New Mexico Maid of Cotton Contest which was a feature of the convention. Craft, who started in the gin business in 1920, is preparing for his thirtieth consecutive ginning season this year.

#### At Ruidoso Convention

## New Mexico Ginners Name Ford, Allen

■ ANNA JANE SITTON chosen state's Maid of Cotton; six speakers discuss ginners' needs.

At its annual meeting June 26-27 at Ruidoso, the New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association elected the following officers: O. J. Ford, Hagerman, president, succeeding W. L. Griffin, Deming; Woodrow Allen, Lovington, vice-president, succeeding Winston Lovelace, Loving; Lovelace, however, is the new secretary-treasurer, replacing Carl Meriwether, Las Cruces.

Directors for 1958-59 are Neil Hartman, Hatch; C. W. Lewis, Deming; Ford; Walter Craft, Carlsbad; Allen, Luther Thomas, Portales; and Lovelace. Honorary advisory directors are Griffin, Meriwether, and Carl Compton, Tucumcari.

Craft, who started in the ginning business in 1920, was honored as New Mexico's Ginner of the Year.

The Ruidoso convention featured the finals of the New Mexico Maid of Cotton Contest, won by Anna Jane Sitton, 19-year-old brown-haired, blue-eyed beauty from Carlsbad. First alternate in the contest was Margie Caskey of Las Cruces, 23, brownhaired and brown-eyed. Second alternate, Kaye Hubbard of Artesia, is 19, blond and blue-eyed. The winners were selected from eight finalists.

The business program—one of the best this reporter has witnessed in more than 25 years on the convention circuit—had as its theme, The Cotton Ginner's Needs—for a Sound Economic Future. Retiring President Griffin, in opening the

convention, defined the ginner's responsibilities to himself, to his customers, and to cotton itself. Six competent speakers developed the convention theme, as follows:

George Pfeifferberger, executive vice-president, Plains Cotton Growers' Association, Lubbock, reported on Current Legislation from Washington; S. R. Gohmert, cotton division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Phoenix, spoke on Realistic System of Classification and Marketing, a Review of Our Classification System; Peary Wilemon, president, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Maypearl, discussed a Code of Ethics for Cotton Ginners; Richard T. Dorsey, general sales manager for gin machinery, Continental Gin Co., Birmingham, Ala., dealt with Automation in Cotton Gins; A. L. Vandergriff, vice-president in charge of engineering, Lummus Cotton Gin Co., Columbus, Ga., had Improved Working Conditions and Improved Training Programs for Cotton Ginners as his subject; Wilbur Hurst, director of USDA's Cotton Ginning Laboratories, Washington, talked on Formulation of Research Programs for the USDA Ginning Laboratories.

Featured speaker at the annual banquet was R. Dave Hall, The Stowe Thread Co., Belmont, N.C.

Entertainment features of the convention included a luncheon for the ladies and a bridge and canasta party for them; the annual golf tournament; showing of the National Cotton Council's film, Cotton—Nature's Wonder Fiber; the annual banquet; and a breakfast for ginners and guests.

Through resolutions, the New Mexico ginners:

Adopted the Code of Ethics embraced in 1957 by the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association;

Requested the USDA ginning laboratories, the Extension Service and the gin machinery manufacturers to hold a conference in August of each year to make



progress reports to New Mexico ginners;

Decided to send a representative of the Association to the 1959 Cotton Standards Conference to be held in Washington;

Censured the practice of false packing of bales and mixed planting of various varieties of seed in the state;

Recommended that cotton gin operators' schools be revised on a every-other-year basis and that they be regional in nature (i.e., to be held in places like Lubbock, Las Cruces, Phoenix and other area centers);

Endorsed the ACPA plan for cotton legislation;

Recommended to manufacturers of farm equipment and to research agencies that more extensive research be directed to (1) mechanical harvesting; (2) better working conditions in the gins; (3) better personnel training programs for gins; (4) asked that decentralized producers' harvesting conferences be arranged; and (5) called for development of better unloading and packaging devices for gins;

Resolved to try to set up during the year a plan whereby all cotton industry groups in the state can meet with New Mexico's Congressional delegation to lay before its members the desires and needs of cotton in the state;

Commended all agencies for the elimination of cottonseed sterilization at gins and for the development of trash fans that eliminate the necessity of grinding, burning or sterilizing cotton gin trash;

## • Stigler Retires Aug. 2, Martin Is Successor

R. L. STIGLER, manager, Pine Bluff Cotton Oil Mill, division of Armour & Co., is retiring from active duty on Aug. 2.

Hoyte Martin, formerly manager of the Armour mill at Jackson, Tenn., will succeed him, James Hicky, Forrest City, Ark., general manager, has announced.

Stigler went to Pine Bluff in June, 1935 as manager of the mill. "He has rendered an invaluable service to his company for the past 23 years," Hicky said.

Martin also has been associated with Armour cotton oil mills since 1935.

## Hood, New Soybean, Will Be Planted in 1960

Hood, a new yellow-seeded soybean, has been released by the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, Urbana, Ill. Seed is being increased for planting by farmers in 1960.

The new variety is adapted for production in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma.

Hood matures an average of nine days earlier than the Lee variety in the adapted areas and two days earlier than the Ogden variety.

This new soybean possesses a growth type very similar to Ogden and should interest growers as a replacement for that variety. Hood has slightly higher seed yields, seed quality, and seed-holding ability.

## Cotton Candy Next For Nylon?

Nylon will be competing with cotton even in candy, if the cartoonists are good prophets. A recent cartoon by McFeatters, in the series, "Strictly Business," shows a cotton candy salesman at a carnival scowling at a competitor. The competitor is selling nylon candy.

## New Oil Mill Being Built in Alberta

Western Canadian Seed Processors, Ltd., are building a new solvent oil mill in Alberta, Canada. The plant will start operations next year, with plans calling for initial processing of sunflower seed and flaxseed.

## 125 Attend Electrical Ginning Conference

About 125 representatives from cotton gins attended the Electrical Ginning Conference July 1 at Lubbock, Texas. Seven authorities on electricity and ginning appeared on the program.

Texas Extension Service, Plains Ginners' Association and Southwestern Public Service Co. sponsored the meeting. Earl Hobbs, New Deal, president of Plains Ginners' Association, welcomed the ginners.

## Cotton and Cottonseed Fees Raised by USDA

Increases in fees for licenses issued to cottonseed samplers and chemists and in prices for boxes of cotton standards are announced by USDA. The fee for grade certificates which cottonseed chemists pay to USDA also was increased from 25 cents to 30 cents.

Standards boxes prices, fob Washington, will be \$12 for American Upland 12-sample official boxes; \$7 for six-sample guide boxes; \$12 for American-Egyptian six-sample official boxes; and \$12 for Sea Island 12-sample boxes. Tentative standards for preparation of American Upland Long Staple six-sample boxes will cost \$7, while standards for length of staple will cost \$2.50, each, for American Upland, American Egyptian and Sea Island.

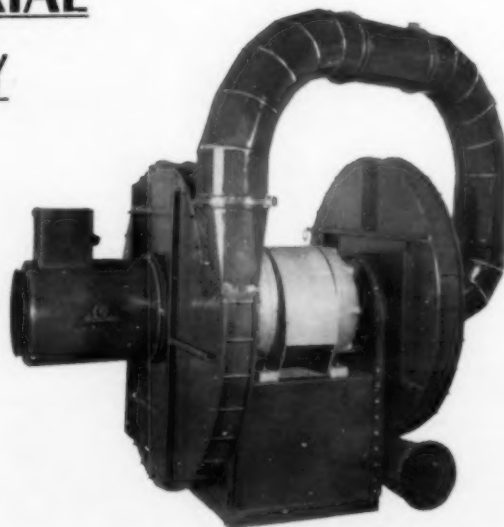
Fees for issuance of licenses to cottonseed samplers and chemists will be \$7.50 and \$100 respectively, under the new schedule. Fees for renewal of these licenses will be \$5 and \$30, respectively. Fees for issuance and renewal of licenses for cotton and linters classifiers were increased recently.

## Large Arizona Ranch Sold

White Wing Ranch, near Horn, Ariz., has been sold for more than \$1 million to Bruce Church Co. The operation of about 6,400 acres includes 750 acres of cotton which averaged more than three and one-half bales per acre last season. H. C. McGarrity will continue as manager. Church Co. holdings now total more than 10,000 acres in the Gila and Yuma Valleys.

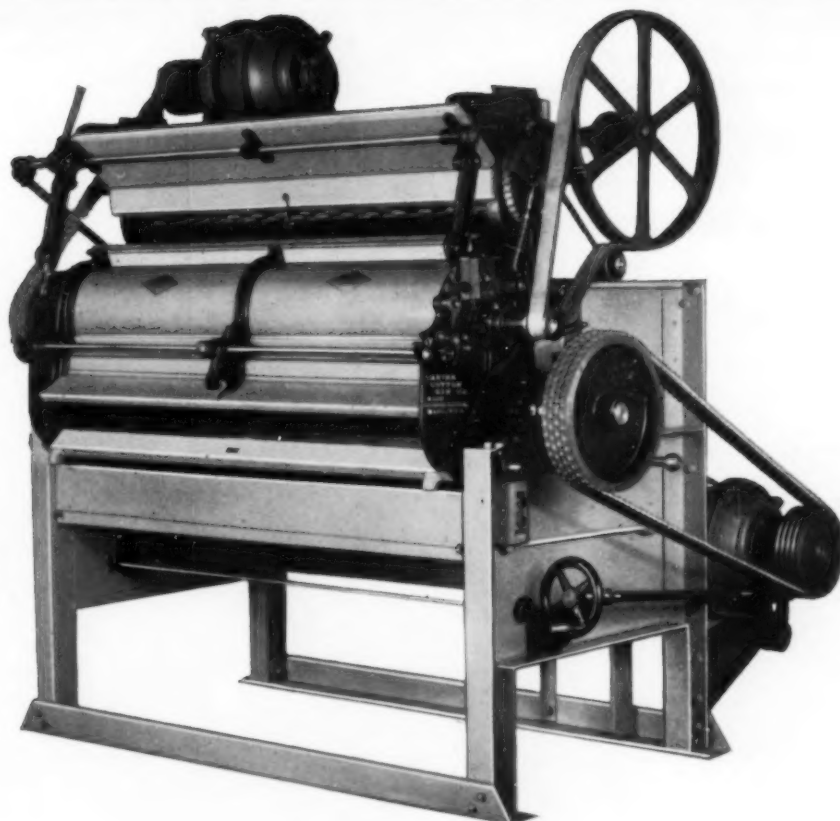
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## from our Washington Bureau

by FRED BAILEY  
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE



The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

• **Cotton Bill Status** — The crushing blow dealt the House omnibus farm bill in refusing to even consider it increases rather than decreases the chances of new cotton legislation before the 1959 crop is planted. The House bill, had it passed either or both houses of Congress, would have served only to delay the start of work on writing legislation of a kind that's acceptable to the Administration. Benson made it clear he'd recommend a veto of any bill not to his liking.

To bring you up to date on the farm legislation fight, here's a special report on what has happened and what to expect next.

The so-called omnibus bill written after six months of hard work by the House Agriculture Committee was killed on a technicality before even reaching debate on the floor of Congress. As a matter of procedure, Congress must vote to debate a bill. The vote was 214 to 171 against debating the omnibus bill. Its sudden death was engineered in advance by Secretary Benson and Farm Bureau officials. They'd lined up votes against the bill from all but a few farm-state Republicans. They then succeeded in convincing 90 big-city Democrats that the bill would be a "milk and bread tax on consumers."

The action of the Senate Agriculture Committee in reporting out a farm bill more to the Administration's liking on the day before debate was scheduled in the House also contributed to the downfall of the omnibus bill.

• **Senate Bill Provisions** — Chances at present that the Senate-written bill will become law look good enough to justify taking a look at the provisions. Here's what it would do:

For the crop years 1959 and 1960, growers would be permitted a choice of two programs:

**Program A.** Allotments would be about 10 percent smaller than for 1958—that is, they'd be based on a minimum national acreage allotment of 16 million acres rather than 17,600,000 (the 1958 minimum).

Price support for growers under this program would be established under the escalator clause in the present law at between 75 percent and 90 percent of parity. They'd be accomplished by direct government purchase, rather than by loan.

**Program B.** Growers would receive allotments just as under Plan A (about 10 percent smaller than this year) but would be permitted to overplant by 40 percent without penalty. (Note that, since 1959 allotments would be smaller than present allotments, a 40 percent increase in the former would be about the same acreage as a 25 percent increase in the latter.) Price support would be both by loans and direct purchases—at 15 parity points lower than

under Plan A. If support under Plan A were 80 percent of parity, for example, support under Plan B would be 65 percent of parity.

The reason for offering a choice program for two years is to provide a transition period for small growers to "get bigger or get out." Beginning in 1961, there'd be only one program and it would prevail for all growers.

Acreage allotments would be set on the basis of estimated needs, but with a minimum: The number of acres needed to produce (1) a crop equal to total domestic and export needs less one million bales, or (2) a crop of 10 million bales, whichever is larger. At the present level of consumption, this would dictate a national allotment of about 14 or 15 million acres. Price support would be at 90 percent of the average market price during the most recent three years. In the case of Upland cotton, however, support would not be permitted to drop below 30 cents per pound for Middling inch.

These are the main provisions of the Senate cotton program. Side-provisions of the measure bear noting also. . . .

A. Each state would share in the national Upland cotton acreage allotment in the same proportion that it shared in the acreage allotted in 1958.

B. There'd be a new formula devised for computing the national marketing quotas for extra long staple cotton, designed largely to eliminate carry-over from such computation.

C. A three-year adjusted yield instead of a five-year yield would be used in converting the national marketing quota to a national acreage allotment.

D. Permanent extension of the small farm cotton allotment provisions of the existing law.

E. Surrendered cotton acreage would be retained in the county so long as any cotton farmer desires it.

F. Middling one inch instead of Middling  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch would be used as the standard grade after 1960.

G. Effective Aug. 1, 1961, the minimum price at which CCC could sell for unrestricted use would be increased to 115 of the current support price.

Here's the outlook as we see it: Benson, Farm Bureau, and cotton-state congressmen in both houses are plugging hard for passage. But they face strong obstacles, some which they may not be able to overcome.

For one thing, House Agriculture Committee members are fighting angry about the treatment accorded the omnibus bill, on which they worked months in preparing. Committee leadership we've consulted hints they will shelve the Senate bill (if it passes the Senate), thereby killing any chance of farm legislation this session. Their strategy appears to be to wait until early next session on the assumption that the press-

## Industry Supports Cotton Bill

National Cotton Council has been actively supporting Senate Bill 4071 as cotton's best hope for legislation that will take effect in 1959. In the past, the Council advocated objectives but did not support specific farm bills. President Harry S. Baker, in a letter to Council delegates and advisory members, called attention to the urgent need for legislation this year. At presstime, it was believed that no action on this legislation could be expected before July 14 or later. Many members of the cotton industry have acted during the past week to express to members of Congress their feelings that passage of this bill is essential.

ing cotton and rice situation will force Benson to accept an all-or-nothing bill containing new programs for other commodities . . . that is, another omnibus bill.

Then, too, there's no assurance the bill can overcome opposition within Senate ranks. Liberal Democrats are already making plans to fight any bill that doesn't include a new farm program—self help—for dairymen. Summing it up, chances of the Senate cotton bill are at least 50-50, but no better than that. If there is no new legislation this session, you can expect one of the toughest farm battles ever when the new Congress convenes in January. Both sides would be under strong pressure to pass legislation prior to cotton planting . . . only a matter of weeks after the start of the session.

## Many District Meetings Set for Texas Ginners

Texas ginners will have most of their district meetings during the last part of July and August. Dates for coming meetings, as announced earlier in The Press, official publication for Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, are:

District 7, July 22, Brenham Country Club, Brenham, 11:30 a.m.; District 9, July 23, Zilker Park, Austin, 11:30 a.m.; District 8, July 24, Hospital Dairy Farm, Temple, 11:30 a.m.; District 6, July 25, Dossett's "Green Perch" on the North Bosque, Waco, 11:30 a.m.; Districts 4 and 5, July 30, Exporters and Traders Compress and Warehouse Co., Corsicana, 6:30 p.m.; Districts 1, 2, and 3, July 31, Gibraltar Hotel, Paris, 11:30 a.m.; Districts 21 and 22, Aug. 6, Windsor Hotel, Abilene, 11:30 a.m.; District 23, Aug. 8, Hotel Del Notre, El Paso, 11:30 a.m. (tentative); Districts 15 and 16, Aug. 28, Lake Pauline, Quanah, 10:00 a.m., and Districts 17, 18, 19 and 20, Aug. 30, Lubbock Hotel, Lubbock, 9:00 a.m.

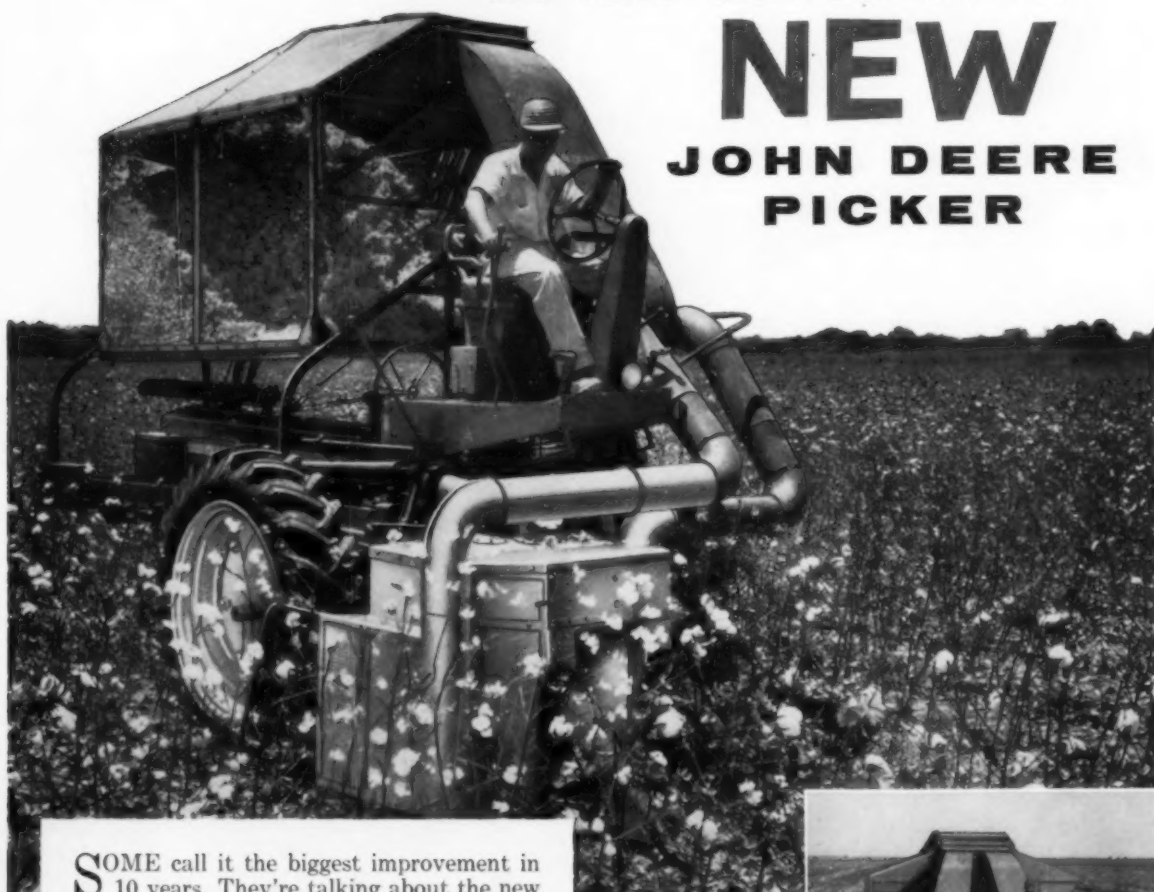
## Fertilize and Irrigate

How to fertilize and irrigate at the same time is described by Arkansas Experiment Station. Billy Bryan, associate agricultural engineer reports on six tests in Bulletin 598, "Distribution of Fertilizer Materials Through Sprinkler Irrigation Systems." Copies may be obtained from the Station at Fayetteville.

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## Scenes at Myrtle Beach

WHEN COTTONSEED CRUSHERS of three associations met in Myrtle Beach, S.C., recently (see The Press of June 28), Ed Hollowell, National Cottonseed Products Association, took these pictures:

1. Left to right, Edgar Lawton, Jr., Hartsville, S.C.; W. J. Estes, Haralson, Ga.; Rhett Bryson, Dothan, Ala.; and Willis Lanier, Memphis. All are with oil mills except Estes, a farmer and ginning leader.

2. Mrs. J. M. Sewell and Jimmy Sewell, Montgomery, Ala., with their two youngsters.

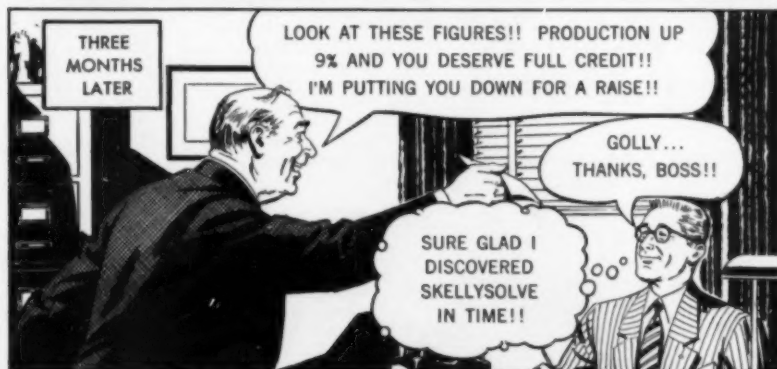
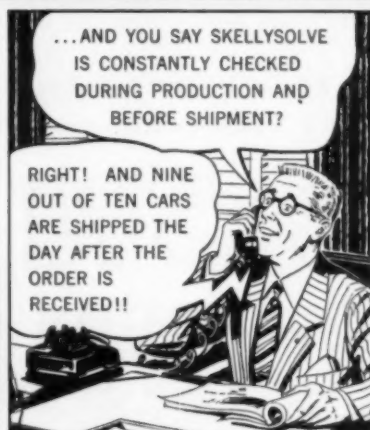
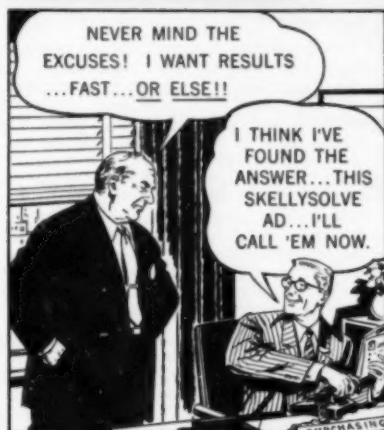
3. George Hooks, Columbia, vice-president, H. F. Callo-way, Hartsville, president; and Mrs. Durrett Williams, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina Association; H. M. Henry, Augusta, Ga., vice-president, and H. H. Conner, Eufaula, Ala., president, Southeastern Association; and G. D. Coley, Jr., Rocky Mount, vice-president, and Mrs. M. U. Hogue, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Association. Not shown are Louis Upchurch, president of the North Carolina Association; C. M. Scales, secretary-treasurer of Southeastern.

4. J. W. Kidd, Birmingham; C. H. Lumpkin, Rome, Ga., retiring president, Southeastern Association; W. V. Westmoreland, Goldsboro, N.C., retiring president, North Carolina Association; J. B. Caldwell, Jr., Spartanburg, S.C., retiring president, South Carolina Association; and Garlon A. Harper, Dallas, educational director, National Cottonseed Products Association.

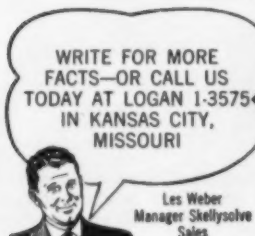
5. Three retired oil mill leaders enjoy visiting: C. Fitz-Simmons, Jr., Columbia, S.C.; R. E. Evans, Charlotte, N.C.; and R. M. Hughes, Greer, S.C.







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**SKELLYSOLVE-F.** Extracting cottonseed, soybean meals and other products in laboratory analytical work. Originally made to conform to A.O.C.S. specifications for petroleum ether, and pharmaceutical extractions, where finest quality solvent is desired. Closed cup flash point about -50°F.

**SKELLYSOLVE-H.** Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve C or L. Closed cup flash point about -16°F.

**SKELLYSOLVE-L.** For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth or other general extraction. Closed cup flash point about 12°F.

Ask about our new Skelly Petroleum Insoluble Grease.

## • Another New Record Soybean Crop Seen

PROSPECTS of another record soybean crop are indicated by USDA's July crop report.

For the ninth consecutive year, soybean plantings have climbed to a new high. The estimated 24,414,000 acres planted to soybeans in 1958 compared with 21,804,000 acres last year and the 10-year average of 15,936,000 acres. (For comparison, USDA estimates 1958 cotton acreage planted at 12,584,000—roughly half as big as soybean plantings.)

The soybean crop is off to a good start, USDA reported. The first produc-

tion forecast will be made in August.

Flaxseed production is forecast at 31,804,000 bushels, as compared with 25,754,000 last year and the 10-year average of 41,170,000 bushels.

## E. S. Center Retires

E. S. Center, Jr., Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, retired July 1 after 37 years with the organization. He often worked with oil mills and gins in agricultural programs.

■ Heckville Gin, Idalou, Texas, is under the management of B. B. FOREMAN this season. The former manager was ROBERT HERRON.

## Crushers' Offices Move in Raleigh

Mrs. M. U. Hogue, secretary-treasurer, has announced that the offices of North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association has been moved to 816 White Oak Road, Raleigh. The mailing address is P. O. Box 6415 Five Points Station, and the telephone number is Temple 2-8651.

## India Using More Oil as Vanaspatis Increases

India increased production of vanaspati (hydrogenated vegetable oil) from 285,000 tons in 1956 to 336,000 in 1957. USDA points out that the industry has grown steadily, from only 335 tons in 1930, 74,000 tons in 1940 and 193,000 in 1950. Goal is 448,000 tons (butter) has been adulterated with van-

by 1961. Only peanut, sesame and cottonseed oil may be used in the shortening. The chief ingredient has always been peanut oil. All vanaspati, however, must contain at least five percent of sesame oil, which can be easily detected by tests used to discover whether ghee (clarified butter) has been adulterated with vanaspati. In 1958, manufacturers have voluntarily agreed to use cottonseed oil for at least 2.5 percent of their vegetable oil requirements. The government wants to encourage the cottonseed crushing industry as a means of increasing vegetable oil output in India.

The vanaspati industry is concerned about the immediate outlook for production and sales because of the relatively high price of peanut oil (the principal cost item) and because a shortage of rice has led to a curb on community feasts, which feature fat-rich foods. The longer-term outlook, however, is favorable because of rising consumer incomes and increasing urbanization. Vanaspati has become popular as an alternative fat to ghee, which sells at a much higher price. There is no problem of production capacity, currently estimated at 498,400 short tons.

## Crushers Hosts at Dinner

Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association was host at a dinner July 8 at the annual Cotton Short Course for Vocational Agriculture Teachers at Lubbock. About 75 persons took the study course and field trip. Raymond King, Lubbock Cotton Oil Mill; and C. B. Spencer, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, were among those on the program.

## Oklahoma's Unique Crop

OKLAHOMA IS leading the nation in the production of mungbeans. Some might think this as out of place as a rice paddy in the arid panhandle of the state, but the state produces more than 90 percent of the crop, which is used in chop suey and other oriental dishes as well as in protein supplements for livestock.



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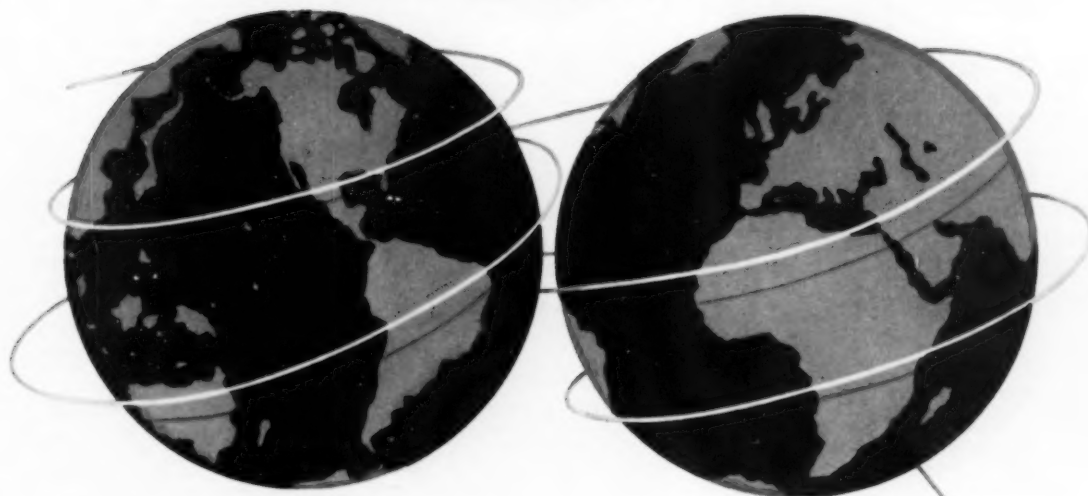


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as viewed from

## The PRESS Box

### • Scouting for Insects

INSECT SCOUTS have started work in 15 Arkansas counties, under direction of the Extension Service. One cotton grower last year credited the scouting program with saving him \$10,000.

### • Sorghums Outrank Cotton

GRAIN SORGHUMS occupy more acres in Texas than cotton does. The fiber crop still outranks the feed grain in value—and certainly in value when processing is considered—but sorghum grows on more acres. Texans last year planted 9,300,000 acres of grain sorghums, harvested 7,326,000 acres, with an average yield of 32.5 bushels per acre. Grain sorghum farm value last year was \$231 million, USDA reports. (Texas cotton and seed last year were worth about \$562 million, produced on less than six million acres.)

### • Maid's Tour Ends

JEAN CARTER, 1958 Maid of Cotton, ended her tour July 2 in Memphis, where she was presented with a new automobile by Memphis District Ford Dealers. This is the thirteenth year that the Ford group has presented a car to cotton's representative.

### • Inspection Fees Hiked

USDA has increased inspection fees for grain products, beans, seeds, peas and hays. Details of the slight increases are available from Grain Division offices in Washington or in the field.

### • More North Carolina Mills

TWENTY-TWO new textile plants announced plans to locate in North Carolina in 1957. Twenty-seven mills already there make North Carolina the nation's leader in textile mill employees, payrolls and product value.

### • Chemists List Deadlines

JULY 15 is the deadline for entries for the \$500 fatty acid award, administered by the American Oil Chemists' Society. Fatty Acid Producers' Council, American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc., offers the award. The Oil Chemists' Society also has announced an Oct. 15 deadline for entry in the Smalley Check Season Contest, September-March, 1958-59.

### • Only \$964 Million Lost

A MERE \$964,407,454 was lost by USDA in its price operations during the 11 months ended last May 31. In the comparable period a year earlier, the net loss was \$1,153,516,785. Surplus stocks held at the end of May were down \$480,669,000 from the value a year earlier.

### • Soap Coupons for Fares

"SOAP COUPONS" of a certain brand will be accepted as fares on New York City's subways and city-owned bus lines starting July 1. The Transit Authority said it had made the arrangements with

the B. T. Babbit Co. In place of the 15 cent fare, the traveler can pay with three coupons from the company's products and the company will pay the authority five cents for each one so used. The authority hopes the plan will bolster sagging revenues. The company expects to boost its business but contends its main purpose is a public service. Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, said, "The Transit Authority should know we are not going to be soft-soaped out of asking for more money and additional time for the added duties placed on our members by this coupon scheme."

### • Too Many Old Goats

THERE ARE TOO MANY old goats. Authority for this is not the glamour girls, but ranchmen of West Texas, the nation's Angora capital. Flocks were expanded during the drouth, because goats can live on scanty browsing. Now, the three-year-olds and older are being marketed because they're no longer profitable mohair producers. San Antonio is the nation's goat meat headquarters, as Latin Americans buy the meat.

### • Coffee-Cooling Study

SCIENTISTS learn some wonderful things to make the life of the average person easier. Take the problem a fellow faces during coffee breaks—will the coffee cool faster if you put the cream in right away, or if you cream it later? "Later," say two Cornell University seniors. They spent a year studying the

question, and have published a 78-page paper, illustrated with formulas and graphs, explaining why. Here's why: "When milk or cream is put into coffee this takes the edge off its heat, but only for a moment or so. Then there is that much more liquid to cool. But by waiting until the temperature of the coffee goes down a little before adding the milk or cream the cooling process is hastened."

### • Outer-Space Bugs

BUGS FROM OUTER SPACE may be a future problem, L. S. Hitchner, National Agricultural Chemicals Association, recently warned. He said entomologists are pushing forward faster than ever before man's ability to control insects. But, he declared, "we can foresee the time when entomologists will be called upon to study insect life on other planets and to protect the earth from dangerous insect imports."

### • Soybeans Now Profitable

SOYBEAN OPERATIONS of A. E. Staley Co., Decatur, Ill., in the third quarter of its fiscal year showed "a modest profit, whereas they were in the red last year at this time," the firm reported. The improvement was credited to heavy demand for soybean meal because of the favorable livestock feed price ratio.

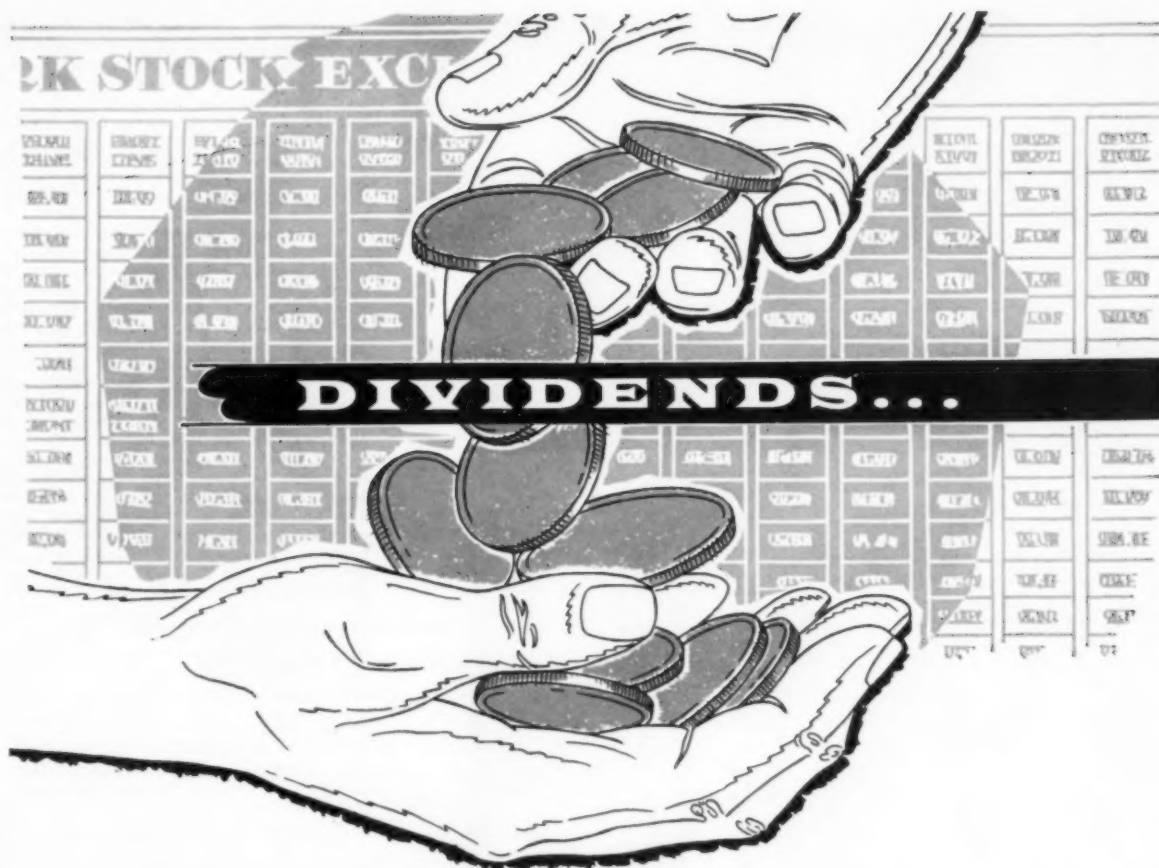
### • Plastic Pick-me-ups

MARTINIS and highballs may soon appear in plastics if current tests succeed. Airlines have arranged for the manufacturer of Scotchpak, a polyester plastic film, to test bourbon, Scotch and mixed drinks in envelopes. Battery acid and shaving lotion already are being packed in this way, as are liquid detergents, so the experimenters see no reason why beverages can't.



### Leaders of Calcot at Annual Meeting

LEADERS of Calcot, Inc., are shown as they gathered during the cotton cooperative's recent annual meeting at Visalia, Calif. Left to right are Edwin J. Neufeld, president; Mart Raven; Earl J. Cecil, Ranchers' Cotton Oil manager; Tilford Chaney, Calcot director; Russell Kennedy, Calcot manager; and Dick Rathbone, assistant manager, Ranchers' Cotton Oil. Directors elected to the Calcot board are W. L. Smith, Buttonwillow; Anton Simonich, Tulare; Lyman D. Griswold, Hanford; Carl C. Gunlund, Fresno; Melvin Hughes, San Joaquin; Fred J. Zethraeus, Kingsburg; John C. Nunes, Lemoore; Everett Dye, Dos Palos; John H. Gilli, Bakersfield; Kermet G. Anderson, Shafter; Frank Garone, Bakersfield; W. W. Buntin, Yuma County, Ariz.



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They receive dividends as a result of having placed their workmen's compensation insurance with the Texas Employers' Insurance Association.

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DALLAS, TEXAS

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*How Much Does*

## TEMPERATURE

*Influence Lint Quality?*

**T**REMENDOUS PROGRESS has been made in the past 10 to 15 years in cotton production practices. The grower's opportunity to expand horizontally, following the pattern of other industries, has been limited by acreage curtailment. The one remaining avenue to maintain profits has been through increasing the acre yield.

As a consequence, the cotton producer has been literally sitting on the doorstep of the research worker awaiting any technological improvement that he could apply to his own particular operation. That he has been successful is attested to by the over-all increase in acre yields over the entire Cotton Belt.

The economic pressure on the grower has been terrific. Despite utilizing the best available production practices, including adapted varieties, proper insect control, good timing of the irrigation water, careful harvesting and use of excellent ginning machinery, there still remains the year-to-year variation in the manner that cotton performs at the mill. Some of this difference could be charged to the necessity for high yields, but cli-

By **DON JONES**

Texas Experiment Station  
Lubbock, Texas

matic variation is probably the main reason.

Cotton is a natural fiber and as such is exposed to constant day to day, month to month and seasonal variations of climate. How climate and especially temperature affects the cotton fiber is receiving more attention, especially in the short growing season area of the Texas

High Plains where cool weather is more of a problem than high extreme temperatures. The grower has been forced through economic necessity to load down each plant with every boll it could possibly hold. In stretching this fruiting period to increase production, bolls are often set late in the summer. Should the fall temperatures be adverse, due to climatic variations, poor fiber maturity could result.

Fortunately, cotton fiber instruments have been improved and have come into much greater general acceptance by the trade. Consequently, with refined instruments, the fiber technologist can point out differences with greater accuracy. The pinpointing of these differences helps to define the trouble, if not the solution. Normally, if the trouble area can be sharply defined, research can at least modify the seriousness of the problem, even if it cannot solve it.

The years 1955-57 exemplify considerable year to year variation in climatic conditions and especially temperatures. The accompanying chart showing mean air temperatures for the growing season at Lubbock portrays this difference for the years in question. It is admitted that soil thermograph tempera-

### MEAN MEAN AIR TEMPERATURES

	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
1955	61.2	68.9	75.8	78.9	73.3	72.0	60.4
1956	58.4	72.7	80.0	79.9	78.2	73.7	63.7
1957	54.6	64.8	75.1	81.4	79.0	68.6	59.0
1958	57.0	69.4	?	?	?	?	?

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**CEN-TENNIAL 6-CYLINDER GRID  
TYPE CLEANER WITH STICK AND  
GREEN LEAF EXTRACTOR.**



Easy to install in the  
Field. Heavy Duty  
Steel Construction.  
Permanently sealed  
Ball Bearings.

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This problem can be economically solved by adding a Cen-Tennial Stick and Green Leaf Extractor to your present Cleaner, regardless of make.

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tures would give a more complete picture of the actual temperature situation for the plant, but there is a good correlation between air and soil temperatures.

#### Conditions—Quality

The 1956 Plains grown cotton crop was readily accepted by the cotton mills, indicating that it gave satisfactory mill performance. The crops in 1955 and 1957 were not as acceptable.

In comparing the crops for the two years, 1955 and 1956, we find varieties and planting dates were quite similar, centering around May 15. Both years were below normal in rainfall with some 9.5 inches in 1956 compared to 15.39 inches in 1955. The bulk of the crop came from irrigated land.

Using Lubbock County as an example, the production in 1956 was 240,295 bales as compared to 232,536 in 1955. (Insects were not a problem.) For the growing season, May to October inclusive, temperatures were higher in 1956. This was especially true for the month of May, June, August and October. Temperature was the difference in quality.

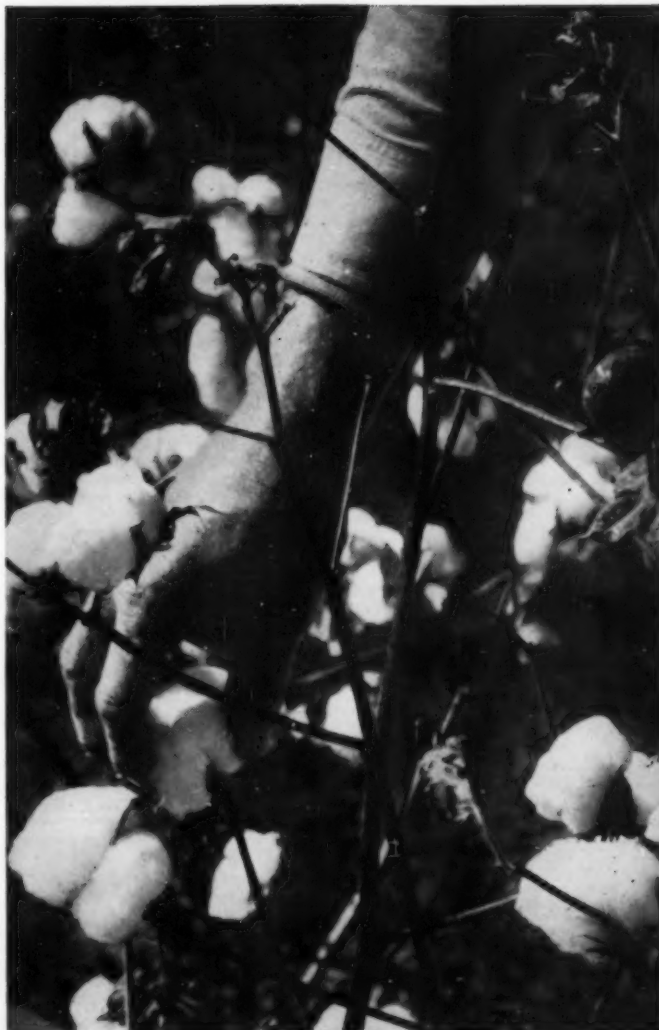
The year 1957 differed from 1956 in many respects. Planting took place June 10-11, well past the optimum of May 15. Rainfall amounted to 24.51 as compared to 9.5 inches. Production totaled 204,934 bales as compared to 240,295. Insects were not a problem. Temperatures were much lower in 1957. May, June, September and October showed the greatest difference. Again temperatures had a leading role in the difference in quality.

It is a well-established fact that in the early season cotton grows slowly under low temperatures. Associated with slow growth are troublesome root and leaf diseases. Conversely, where other conditions are equal, early fruiting is associated with high temperatures. During midsummer early fruiting under high temperatures is often accompanied by a decided "cut out" as the plant load taxes both water and soil nutrients. This results in lower yields but higher fiber quality. Normal temperatures result in rapid growth and more fruiting in the late season producing a late crop.

In a short growing season area, this can result in poor quality for the last part of the crop if temperatures are low.

In 1957 the crop harvested during the early part of the fall moved to market freely. The late season crop was more difficult. Thus this could be a correlation between high temperatures and good quality where other conditions are comparable. In the Plains area the period from white bloom to open boll is some 55 days. Late season blooms require some 65 days or more. It is generally accepted that the fiber length occurs in some 15 to 21 days after the white bloom. Cell wall thickness and strength follows this period. In general, some 21 days are required for lengthening of the fiber and 34 days for cell wall thickness. Any slowing down in this maturity process or failure to mature properly can result in fiber quality of lower spinning performance.

There are many approaches that could be helpful. The plant breeder could select for a more determinate cotton but would undoubtedly sacrifice some yield in order to obtain more quality. The other alternative would be to secure a genotype having greater cold tolerance and try to transfer this factor to an economic cotton acceptable to the area he was working for.



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Much to Interest U.S. in

## International Crushers' Meeting

By T. L. Daniels

(Editor's Note: Recognizing the importance of the organization, leaders in the U.S. oilseeds processing industry have offered to serve as hosts to the International Seed Crushers' Association in 1959. In order that more members of the industry in the U.S. might be familiar with the Association, The Press asked T. L. Daniels to write the following article. He is president of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, a leading oilseed processing firm; and senior vice-president of International Seed Crushers' Association.)

**T**HE International Association of Seed Crushers, to which Americans will be hosts next year, embraces in its activities far more than questions involving the operations of oilseed processing plants.

For a number of years, and I am not in a position to say how many, this organization has held an annual meeting at some European city in which the question of fats and oils is an important one. For example, the meeting was held in 1957 in Rapallo, Italy. This year, the sessions were held in the new municipal auditorium in Brussels.

Registrations at Brussels totaled almost 900 delegates, representing almost every phase of the fats and oils industry. There were processors, sellers, buyers, growers, and consumers. Many countries were represented at Brussels, and if one were to search all over the world, there could not be found a more comprehensive group of this great industry.

Many Americans coming for the first time to this Congress have told me that it has saved them a great deal of time, as they found in one place all of the people they had expected to see in an extended tour of Europe.

The number of Americans attending the sessions has been growing every year. At Brussels, there were listed 38 Americans, representing processors, refiners, brokers, and commission men.

To give some idea of the extent of the formal meeting I might mention some of the important features of the agenda, which covered four morning meetings. The first day there were papers on copra quality, contracts and shipping documents and transport. During the second session the most important papers were those presented by J. C. A. Faure of Unilever on the world oils and fats position, and by George Prichard of the National Soybean Processors' Association and the National Flaxseed Processors'

Association on the oils and fats situation in the U.S. There were additional papers the second day on U.S. soybeans, on palm oil, and on Philippine copra.

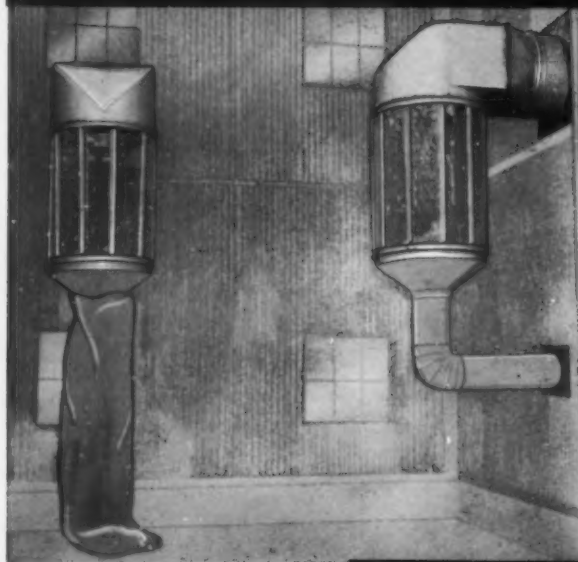
The third day produced some significant reports, of which I might mention A. E. Robinson's paper, "Human Relations and Welfare in the United Kingdom Crushing Industry" and the report from Dr. J. Kroese entitled, "The Operation of Tank Ships and Tank Installations." The final session produced an unusual report on the loading facilities at New Orleans by Mr. Coleman of the American Liberty Marketing Co. of New Orleans. Also, Dr. G. Coppola reported on the olive oil industry.

All of the proceedings were given simultaneously in English, French, and German, thanks to a very experienced staff of translators. There were many questions and comments following the talks, and these were also skillfully translated. As everyone attending had earphones at his seat, it was easy to follow the proceedings, and there was no delay such as occurs when a speech, made in English, must later be translated into another language.

Credit for the very skillful conduct of the sessions must go largely to Guy Chipperfield of the British Oil and Cake Mills, who is president of the International Association of Seed Crushers, and to A. E. Peel, secretary of the organization. Through their leadership everything proceeded smoothly.

There were a number of pleasant social events, planned not only for the delegates but also for their wives and families. Among the more notable events were a luncheon at the Waterloo Golf

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## Cottonfield Confabs Check on Insects

Cottonfield confabs are being used in Maricopa County, Ariz., to check on insects. Starting July 14, the County Agent's Office is holding five two-hour meetings, starting at 7 a.m., in cotton fields at different locations. Extension Entomologist J. N. Roney and County Agent Jim Carter will sweep fields with an insect net, identify insects and suggest control measures.

Club with golfing afterwards for those who cared to play, an afternoon reception and cocktail party for all delegates and their families, a formal banquet, and a farewell luncheon.

Americans at the meeting were very much flattered to learn that the 1959 session of the International Association of Seed Crushers would be placed under the direction of the U.S. members if they so desired. It was pointed out, however, that as well over 90 percent of the membership came from European countries, the expense of transportation for this group to a meeting held in the U.S. would be too onerous. It was, therefore, suggested that Cannes, in Southern France, be selected as the site of the meeting. Located on the shores of the Mediterranean, within easy range of Nice, Monte Carlo, and other famous watering places, Cannes was chosen for good hotel accommodations and convenience for everyone. The meeting will be held during the first 10 days of June.

At Cannes, the entire delegation may find quarters in three or four large hotels, all very close together. Furthermore, the weather at that time of year is generally fine in that section of France, and many informal meetings may be held on the beach in front of the hotels.

The U.S. is going to be given the opportunity to outline the principal theme of the program, and the social events connected with it will have an American atmosphere. It is too early to announce the various specific items on the program, but it can be stated with assurance that it will be fully as comprehensive as that given in Brussels. President Chipperfield assures me that he will be on hand and will conduct the meetings. Undoubtedly, some U.S. government officials will attend to add their seal of approval to this gesture of international cooperation.

Expenses of the meeting will be underwritten by the U.S. delegation. Such matters were discussed two years ago in Lucerne when it was indicated that there was a possibility of our being hosts at the I.A.S.C. Congress in 1959. Another meeting of the Americans present in Brussels gave a further endorsement to this idea, and plans are going forward to make the Cannes meeting of 1959 the very best meeting that has thus far been held.

For those who desire to get a comprehensive picture of the fats and oils situation throughout the world, I can think of no better place to view it than at Cannes. I might add that membership in the I.A.S.C. cost fifteen pounds sterling per annum. The Secretary-Treasurer of the 1959 I.A.S.C. Entertainment Com-

mittee is George L. Prichard, National Soybean Processors' Association, 1017 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. I know that he will welcome any questions that anyone may care to ask in connection with the plans for the Cannes meeting.

## Extension Names Engineer

Lee Miller was named assistant agricultural engineer by Mississippi Extension Service on July 1. He succeeds F. M. Hunter, retired.

## School for Cooperatives

North Carolina's first school for cooperative executives was held July 10-11 at Raleigh.

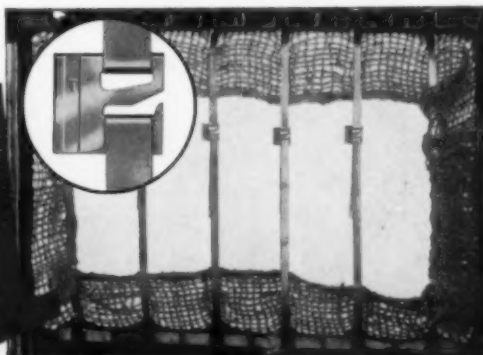
## Gin Is Modernizing

Rayford Stroud, manager of the cooperative gin at Honey Grove, Texas, and his directors are busy with a modernization program. Officers of the gin are G. H. Stroud, president; J. B. Mahler, vice-president; Robert Shelton, Jr., secretary; and directors, T. L. Hollingsworth; E. B. Bankston; E. E. Roberts; and G. C. Hall.

## Levelland Gin Elects

Manager Artie B. Forehand has announced the election of officers of Levelland Cooperative Gin, Levelland, Texas. They are W. D. Bowman, president; Jack Ballow, vice-president; and Henry J. Schmidly, secretary.

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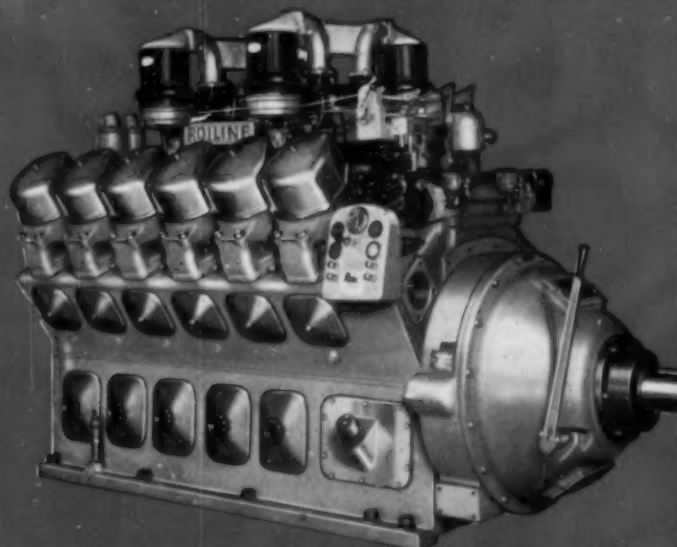


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					600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400
H540	4½ x 4¼	8	540	454.... 900		68	87	105	122	138	151	164	173	178
H844	5¼ x 4¾	8	844	671.... 1500		113	145	177	205	231	255	274	290	299
F1500	6¾ x 7	6	1503	1165.... 650	134	176	214	230	<div>These are engine ratings on LP Gas... send for Power Chart with ratings for engines and complete power units operating on natural gas, LP Gas, and gasoline.</div>					
H2000	6¾ x 7	8	2004	1590.... 650	180	240	280	300						
L3000	6¾ x 7	12	3006	2420.... 650	275	360	435	460	635 @ 1350 RPM					
L3460	7¼ x 7	12	3468	2750.... 900	305	416	527	608						
L4000	7.54 x 7.5	12	4000	3110.... 900	345	471	595	685						

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The principal models of Le Roi gas and gasoline engines, formerly built by the Le Roi Division of the Westinghouse Airbrake Company, have been sold to the Waukesha Motor Company. The engines listed on the opposite page will be known as Waukesha "ROILINE" engines, and be built as bare engines, complete power units, and with components and accessories for special services.

Le Roi engines are widely used in the oil industry, and in various types of cotton ginning, compressor, generator, and pumping installations. They have been well-known in these fields and in other internal combustion engine applications for many years.

Waukesha has all rights to the manufacture and sale of these former Le Roi engine models and the service parts, patterns, and designs. Waukesha

will produce the V-8 models H-540 and H-844 high speed transport and industrial engines in the Waukesha plant. The remainder of the engine models, including the in-line Six and large V-8 and V-12 engines, will be manufactured in Waukesha's Climax Division plant at Clinton, Iowa. ROILINE engines, parts, and service will be available in all sections of the country to owners, operators, and purchasers of these fine engines, through the ROILINE distributor organization. OEM accounts normally serviced directly by the manufacturer will be handled through the Waukesha headquarters sales office.

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## Paymaster Mill Host, Ginner Gives Award

Monroe May, E. B. Royce and others at Paymaster Feed Mills, Dallas, were hosts to Dallas Agricultural Club on July 7. The Paymaster organization displayed the Southwest's most modern feed mill and served lunch to the visitors.

J. E. Coyle, ginner and landowner at Mesquite, Texas, and Mrs. Coyle presented a scholarship to Cinda Jane Ellis, outstanding 4-H Club girl of Dallas County. Mrs. Coyle made the presentation. The Lancaster club girl was chosen by a committee for her leadership, and will study home economics at Texas Christian University. Mr. and Mrs. Coyle earlier gave a 4-H boy a scholarship through the Dallas Agricultural Club.

## Boswell Foundation Gives Clayton Center \$10,000

A \$10,000 gift has been made to the William L. Clayton Center for International Economic Affairs by the James G. Boswell Foundation, Los Angeles. This makes a total of \$35,000 contributed by the Foundation to the Center, at Tufts University, Medford, Mass.

The center was established in 1952 under sponsorship of American Cotton Shippers' Association.

## Arizona Calcot Meeting

Arizona members of Calcot, Inc., held their annual meeting June 30 at Hotel Westward Ho, Phoenix.



## Barge Will Carry Edible Fats

A SPECIALIZED BARGE to carry bulk animal and vegetable fats has been launched at New Orleans. Higgins, Inc., built the Mary Louise for White Gold Barge Line Corp. to use between St. Louis and Cuba. This is the first of several similar vessels; and has a capacity of 8,000 barrels. Because it will carry refined, edible products, many details of construction and arrangement were made with USDA approval. For example, all interior surfaces of cargo tanks and piping are coated to preserve steel and prevent cargo contamination.

## USDA Appoints Collaborators

USDA has named two more collaborators for the Cotton Mechanical Laboratory, Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, New Orleans. They are Louis L. Jones, Jr., president, Canton Cotton Mills, Canton, Ga.; and J. Joseph Lyons, executive vice-president, M. Lowenstein & Sons, Anderson, S.C.

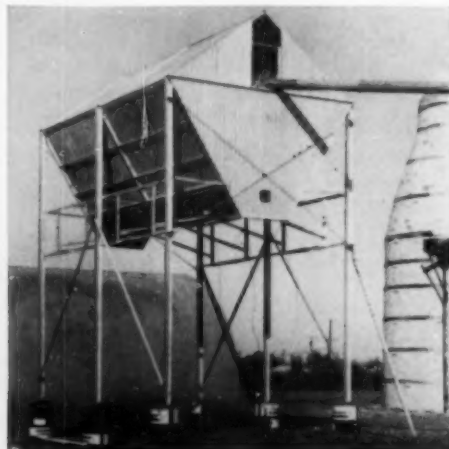
## Damron Is Gin President

Officers and directors have been elected for 1958-59 by Mayfield Cooperative Gin, Hale Center, Texas. They are O. L. Damron, president; E. K. Standefer, vice-president; Floyd Cannon, secretary-treasurer; A. S. Berry, Jr., manager; and directors, L. L. Ray, F. F. Smith, D. L. White and Aubrey Shaver.

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# Oklahoma Sets Up 10 Year

**A** 10-year cotton program for Oklahoma has been developed at Oklahoma State University to outline:

1. The present status of cotton research in the state
2. Further research needed to cope with existing problems, and to take advantage of future opportunities in cotton in Oklahoma, and
3. An educational program in cotton production and marketing conducted by the Extension Service of Oklahoma State University.

This 10-year program grew out of carefully-planned teamwork between OSU personnel and representatives of the cotton industry. Both research and Extension personnel in the University joined in helping develop a long-range program aimed at strengthening the entire cotton industry, from producer to consumer. These staff members include agricultural economists, agricultural engineers, plant breeders, soil scientists, entomologists, plant pathologists, plant physiologists and agronomists.

Directors of the Oklahoma Cotton Research Council, an organization representing all phases of cotton production and the cotton trade in Oklahoma, gave helpful counsel and suggestions to University staff in the preparation of this program.

Members of the board include: J. S. Morrison, president; Noble Bennet, vice-president; Mrs. Roberta Reubell, secretary-treasurer; Dent Smith, Frederick; H. A. Sparkman, Anadarko; A. L. Hazel-

ton, Oklahoma City, and E. E. Huff, Chickasha.

## Research

Soil fertility and management were studied by committee members in the long-range cotton program. From previous research, they drew these conclusions:

1. Increases in yield can be expected by phosphorus fertilization in eastern and east-central Oklahoma on soils testing low in easily-soluble phosphorus. (Approximately 125 pounds of seed cotton per acre for 150 pounds of super-phosphate applied.)
2. Increases in cotton yield have been obtained with potassium fertilization on sandy soils in southeastern and southern Oklahoma.
3. It is undesirable to have the fertilizer in contact with or directly above or below, the seed.
4. Fertilizer applied at planting time increases the yield more than any delayed application.
5. Side-dressed applications of nitrogen have not increased the yield of cotton.
6. Fertilizer applied on deep-plowed sandy areas in western Oklahoma gives very substantial increases in yield.

Studies will be continued to determine the response of cotton to rates and nutrient-element ratios of fertilizers on soils representative of the major cotton producing areas of the state. Studies will be made to correlate soil tests. Residual effects of phosphorus and potassium will be determined. The influence of soil

moisture on response from fertilizers needs to be determined. Lateral displacement of fertilizer as it affects stand, time and rate of seedling emergence, salt injury and yields will be investigated.

• **Cropping Systems** — Crops grown for winter cover and green manuring have reduced the yields of cotton on Kirkland silt loam in tests conducted in Stillwater. Green manuring and cover crops depleted the soil moisture, resulting in an inadequate supply for cotton production.

Several cropping systems will be studied on the sandier soils to determine the influence of these cropping sequences on subsequent cotton production. A search will be made for a combination of crop sequences and tillage practices that will decrease erosion hazards without reducing production and farm income.

• **Irrigation** — More cotton is irrigated in Oklahoma than any other crop. Irrigated cotton probably presents more problems than any other irrigated crop. The committee feels that few farmers now manage their irrigation enterprises so that they realize a maximum net return on their irrigated cotton. Equipment needs much study.

Here are some of the recommendations:

1. Develop planting methods which make possible early season irrigation without submerging the plant.
2. Control early season weeds.
3. Control early season insects.

**PROVIDING NEEDED EQUIPMENT** is one way Oklahoma Cotton Research Foundation helps Oklahoma State University do research on cotton. Here J. W. Simmons operates a small gin to prepare samples for testing in the laboratory equipped by the Foundation.



MRS. MARGARET SIMMONS, laboratory technician, and Mrs. Glynda Mills, assistant technician, at work in the OSU laboratory.



# Cotton Program

4. Develop more effective insecticide applicators for tall cotton.

5. Determine the irrigation requirements of the crop for maximum net return per acre.

6. Improve the water distribution with furrow irrigation.

7. Study water distribution and efficiency with sprinkler irrigation.

8. Determine the approximate date when irrigation should be terminated.

9. Determine varieties to recommend for mechanical picking and stripping.

10. Study the economics of mechanical stripping, mechanical picking, and hand harvesting using the recommended varieties for each method.

11. Determine combinations of gin machinery necessary for the highest net return from rough-harvested irrigated cotton.

• **Mechanization** — Under the general heading of "mechanization," the long-range study group points out that the quality of cottonseed available in Oklahoma is improving. Planting seed which is delinted and treated for diseases is available. Size-graded seed will soon be available. Further solutions include new methods of grading and seed treatment.

Current seedbed preparation methods are based largely on farm experience and tradition. Seedbed preparation should be studied with an aim toward reducing the number of tillage operations.

Despite progress, too much cotton has to be replanted; continued improvement

should be sought in the quality and vigor of planting seed. Work on planting machinery should be continued. Also, work should be continued to determine the effect of plant population on weed control and machine harvesting.

Hoeing costs can be reduced by the use of rotary hoes, pre-emergence chemicals and improved planting methods. Work will be continued on methods and machines for controlling weeds.

Work needs to be continued to determine the best treatment for preparing cotton for harvesting. These studies will be expanded to include irrigated cotton and mechanical pickers.

Cotton harvesting methods received a great deal of study and attention. Commercially available strippers are successful on dry land cotton. Studies are now being made on stripper roll materials and conveying systems. Work was started in 1956 with mechanical pickers. Future studies will include cultural practices as they relate to mechanical pickers.

• **Disease Studies** — Nearly all of the major diseases of cotton occur in Oklahoma, due partly to the variable soils and climate. Irrigation has increased the severity of some diseases.

A breeding program to develop high-yielding, resistant varieties with good fiber properties is being carried out under a joint project with USDA and the departments and Botany of OSU. Further studies will be made on bacterial blight, seedling diseases, verticillium wilt, root

■ **PAUL DONAVAN**,  
author of this article,  
is in the Agricultural  
Information Office at  
Oklahoma State  
University, Stillwater.

knot, boll rots, fungus leaf spots and other diseases.

• **Insect Investigators** — Even faster than new insects appear, or old ones become resistant to control methods, research comes up with new and better ways to stamp out cotton insect pests.

Postwar entomological research has supplied Oklahoma cotton growers and processors with effective methods of controlling cotton insects. Information is being obtained on the timing of control applications and the relative efficiencies of the newer insecticides. New research will be concerned not only with the mechanics of control of long-recognized pest species but with all aspects of such newcomers as the pink bollworm.

Within the next 10 years, research will explore evaluation of insecticides, study of equipment, cultural practices, and survey techniques.

## Extension Education Program

The OSU Extension Service has in progress an extensive educational program with cotton. The purpose is to



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**Accessories for Seed House.** A custom seed hopper can be located on seed house at customer's option—mounted directly into the seed house structure, no separate stand needed. Shed for trailer storage also available at extra cost. Pre-drilled holes allow the addition of this accessory at any time by simple bolting procedure.

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bridge the gap between research and the producer.

Extension specialists work closely with research personnel and county agents in each major area of cotton production and marketing by interpreting research and assisting county agents to develop suitable educational programs. County agents, with specialist assistance, develop and conduct an over-all cotton educational program suitable to their respective counties.

The gap between Oklahoma's present average per acre lint yield (10-year average 154 pounds lint) and the potential, offers an opportunity for increased educational work.

A survey made in 1955 revealed:

1. Approximately 92 percent of the

acreage was planted to recommended varieties.

2. An estimated 25 percent of the cotton acreage is planted to certified or registered seed.

3. Approximately 70 percent acreage was planted with treated seed.

4. An average farmer in western Oklahoma fails to get a stand of cotton at the first planting. He usually plants one and one-half times.

5. Only 35 percent of all cotton acreage was fertilized in 1955 at rates of a little over one-half the recommended amount.

6. Approximately 70 percent of the farmers are carrying on a cotton insect control program.

7. Eight percent of the cotton acre-

age is harvested with aid of chemicals.

8. Approximately 21 percent of the cotton was mechanically stripped.

9. Less than one-half of one percent of the cotton acreage was mechanically picked.

10. Approximately 85 percent of the cotton was classed.

11. There was a considerable variation from farm to farm in the number of man and machine hours used in producing an acre of cotton. The average was around 32 hours. It was less than 10 hours in some of the mechanical stripping areas in western Oklahoma.

#### How To Do The Job

1. Provide necessary technical assistance to Extension workers to better fit their needs according to methods or approach used in teaching. Train Extension workers in cotton as it applies to their respective areas.

2. Advise and plan with Extension Service, Experiment Station, cotton trade, farmers and allied interests of cotton on needed education and research on cotton.

3. Encourage wider use of field demonstrations outlining the problems and the solutions, in various phases of work such as varieties, irrigation, cultural practices, fertility, chemical and mechanical weed control, insect control, chemical defoliation, mechanical harvesting, handling and marketing of cotton.

4. Include in packaged cotton demonstrations improved practices and methods of research the farmers are in most need of and delete those which farmers are using.

5. Put greater emphasis on youth programs. One of the most fruitful fields of education lies in farm youth. In 1955 Oklahoma had 4,305 farm boys enrolled in cotton improvement projects. Most of these boys are using up-to-date, improved practices in regard to producing and marketing of cotton.

6. As new research becomes available, appropriate bulletins will be prepared.

7. Provide charts, posters, 35mm slides, and any other needed demonstration materials.

8. Expand the use of TV as an educational tool.

9. Establish a closer working relationship with industry.

10. Be constantly alert to the rapid pace of scientific improvements in the field of agriculture and homemaking and be ready to pass on to the field, information needed by the individual farm family.

#### Station Tours Planned

Representatives of Texas Experiment Station, Extension Service and USDA will join the station staff in explaining research to visitors July 24 at the U.S. Cotton Station field day at Greenville, Texas. Guests should arrive before 10:30 to make the morning tours, which start at 8 a.m., before noon.

#### Gin at Raymondville Sold

Farmers' Gin, Raymondville, Texas, has been sold by Ted Nesselrodt to Alfred Pennington, a Willacy County cotton grower since 1925. Nesselrodt will remain with the organization this season but the gin will be managed by Larry Franks, former county agent. Jess Richmond and Jack Bullard will be field men.

## A TIME and MONEY SAVER

# The WINONA "Janitorial" Cart

### for ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPING

In Flour Mills, Grain Elevators, Cotton Seed Oil Mills, Feed, Grain, Cereal and Food Processing Plants, Warehouses, Machine Shops, and Office Use.



Ruggedly Built for Hard Service. You can Sweep Spillage, Dust, Janitorial Refuse, Borings, Shavings, Small Scrap, Etc., Directly Into Pan — No Shoveling Required.

- Cart is of All Welded Steel Construction
- The Body is Made of 16 Gauge Sheet Steel
- Body Measurements 18" x 18" x 18"
- Flared Sides Facilitate Loading and Emptying
- Sides Have Reinforcing Rib for Added Strength
- 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" x 1/4" Chassis with Smooth Pipe Push Bar for Positive Grip
- Ball Bearing Wheels—equipped with Rubber Tires
- Cart is Balanced for Easy Wheeling—Full or Empty
- Painted in Safety Colors Recommended by Safety Engineers

16 Ga. Steel

Weight 46 lbs.



Material can be swept directly into cart—no shoveling necessary.



Cart can be pushed directly into pile of refuse and loaded quickly with the aid of a broom.



Balanced construction makes handling easy, taking scrap or refuse to disposal point.



Standard shipping package — 5 nested. Freight allowed on standard packages.

The "Janitorial" Cart is perhaps one of the handiest means developed for clean-up work in plants, warehouses and offices. It was engineered for our own use to permit passage through tight isles and machines, inventory and desks. Built for rugged service, it eliminates shoveling and the time-consuming toil of lugging a wheelbarrow around.

Janitorial Carts rapidly pay for themselves through labor savings and good housekeeping. A number of them conveniently located around your premises will result in marked improvement in employee morale and efficiency. Literature and prices on request.

Stocked Locally By Our  
WAREHOUSE DISTRIBUTORS  
Also Available Through Our  
Factory Branch Stores



## At Furniture Fair

### Cotton Batting Designs Will Be Featured

National Cotton Batting Institute will display new furniture designs at the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers' Equipment and Fabric Fair in Chicago, Aug. 24-27.

As the climax of a furniture design contest, the NCBI will build its exhibit around the outstanding entries, featuring the six top winners. Official judging will be held Aug. 12 in New York City, but formal announcement will be withheld until the NAFM convention at the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

The Furniture Design Awards is sponsored by NCBI and the National Cotton Council of America to inspire creation of new and original cotton and spring furniture.

Since the contest was undertaken to make new cotton and spring furniture designs available to manufacturers, the NCBI and Cotton Council are encouraging furniture makers to see the display of designs with the idea of putting some of them into production.

"This is an opportunity for both designers and manufacturers," R. T. St. John, executive secretary of NCBI, said. "Since this type construction does not depend on pre-molded or prefabricated parts, it offers designers more freedom and latitude in styling."

More than 130 designers announced their intention to enter the contest. Entries are expected from this country, Japan, Switzerland, England, Mexico, Cuba, Canada, Hawaii, and Hong Kong. Designs may be for a chair, sofa, hide-a-bed, or any other piece of upholstered furniture, and will be judged on the basis of excellence of design and soundness of construction.

As an exhibitor at the NAFM Fair, the NCBI also will show the 2,000 furniture and woodworking executives expected to attend, the other services it offers the furniture industry. The NCBI exhibit also will include examples of its advertising and promotional efforts in behalf of furniture and other cotton-cushioned products. NCBI represents batting manufacturers and their cotton fiber suppliers.

### • Midlothian Mill Will Not Crush

PRODUCERS' Cooperative Oil Mill, Midlothian, Texas, which has been operating since 1898, has suspended cottonseed crushing operations. Juel E. Weaver, manager, announces that storage facilities will be used to handle grain.

The mill will continue to market cottonseed for its 13 member gins and to buy and sell grain from producers of the area.

The mill was organized in 1896 and started operating around 1898 under the name of the Midlothian Cotton Oil Co. In 1909 it became the Midlothian Oil and Gin Co., and in 1942 it was sold to Co-operative Gins, an organization of local farmers, and became Producers Co-operative Mill.

Officers of the Co-operative enterprise are J. E. Cox of Waxahachie, president; F. G. Terrell, Howard, vice-president; Robert Sevier, Itasca, secretary; and Weaver, manager-treasurer.

### Irrigation Council Gets Charter in Texas

Texas Inter Industry Irrigation Council has been chartered as a non-profit organization to work for irrigated agriculture.

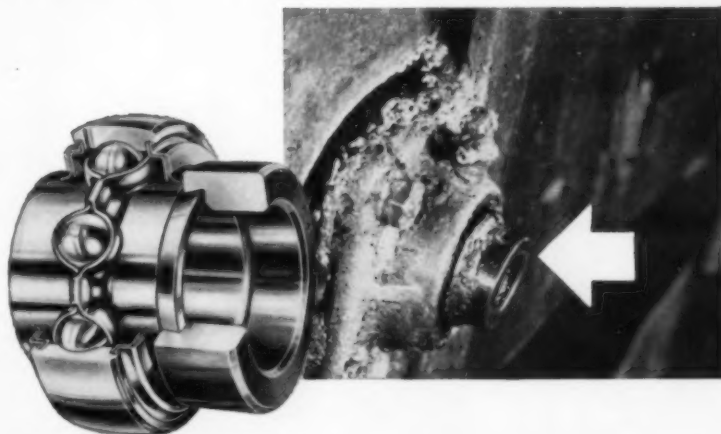
Directors and officers are: W. A. Van Blarcom, Bell & Gossett Co., Longview, president; J. W. Porter, Gifford-Hill-Western, Inc., Dallas, first vice-president; R. R. Buescher, Buescher Irrigation Co., San Angelo, second vice-president; D. G. Calhoun, Calhoun-Buckner Co., San Antonio, treasurer; and Robert V. Thurmond, Extension Service, College Station, secretary. Carl Gelin, Layne Pumps, Inc., Lubbock; C. B. Spencer,

Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas; Riggs Sheppard, Medina Electric Co-Op, Hondo; and C. B. Ray, Valley Farm Bureau, Mercedes, serve with the officers on the board of directors.

### Cotton Has New Look, Bank Says in Ads

"There's a new look to natural fibers," says current advertising of the First National City Bank of New York. "Today's cottons, for example, are not only stronger, but resistant to creases, moths, mildews, heat . . . some can be washed and worn with no ironing," the advertisement says, adding that the bank is a leader in fiber financing.

## DIRT LOCKED OUT! GREASE LOCKED IN!



### Fafnir Plya-Seal Wide Inner Ring Ball Bearings



#### FEATURES

1. Plya-Seal of resilient Buna N rubber-coated fabric insures proper "follow-up" contact
2. Seal rides in firm contact on ground outside diameter of inner ring
3. Close-clearance of inside metal shield with outside diameter of inner ring provides rigid support for seal
4. Flared lip of Plya-Seal won't push in
5. Generous space for lubricant
6. Wide inner ring for extra shaft support
7. Fafnir-originated self-locking eccentric-cam-design collar
8. Relubricatable

Fafnir now offers ball bearings and ball bearing units designed expressly for applications where slow-to-moderate shaft speeds and exposure to excessive lint, dust, dirt, or moisture combine to shorten bearing life.

These factory-prelubricated bearings are equipped with tough, contact-type Fafnir Plya-Seals — the "best protection yet" against bearing killers. Contaminants are locked out . . . grease locked in.

Both relubricatable and non-relubricatable types are available . . . dimensionally interchangeable with other Fafnir Sealed Ball Bearings. Write for descriptive bulletin. The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Conn.

## FAFNIR

### BALL BEARINGS

MOST COMPLETE LINE IN AMERICA

## Cooperatives Will Meet July 16 at Lubbock

Stockholders of Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Farmers' Cooperative Compress and Plains Cotton Cooperative Association will hold their annual meeting July 16 at the Plains Mill in Lubbock.

Eighty-three member cooperative gins will be represented at the meeting, and attendance is expected to exceed 1,000. Barbecue will be served at noon.

Afternoon business session will be presided over by the three presidents. Wilmer Smith of New Home, president of the Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, will review the year's operation for the mill. Roy B. McQuatters of Littlefield, president of the Farmers Cooperative Compress, will present the agenda for the

compress, and J. O. Bass, Jr., of Edmondson, president, Plains Cotton Cooperative Association, will conduct the meeting for that association.

Roy B. Davis is general manager and secretary of the Plains Mill, Otha Key is assistant manager and treasurer and W. C. Whittecar is superintendent.

Tom Brown is manager of the Farmers' Compress and Dan Davis manages Plains Cotton Cooperative.

## Swisher Gin Names Officers

Swisher Cooperative Gin, Kress, Texas, has elected the following officers and directors for this season: Virgil Hill, president; A. C. Whitmire, vice-president; J. D. Carlisle, secretary-treasurer; and Roma Boggs and Dan C. Beaty, directors. C. G. Benningfield is manager.

## Tom Blomquist Is Co-op Ginner of the Month

Tom Blomquist, manager of Elroy Cooperative Gin, Elroy, Texas, since 1950, was selected by Texas Cooperative News as June Cooperative Ginner of the Month.

His accomplishments including building the gin's membership, aiding farmers in getting good planting seed and insecticides, improvement in equipment and ginning efficiency and activity in community programs.

## Wallace Manages Gin

Scott Wallace has succeeded Maurice Hance as manager of the San Benito, Texas, Gin Association. Wallace had managed the Three Mile Gin in Mission and Rio Vista Gin in Alamo.

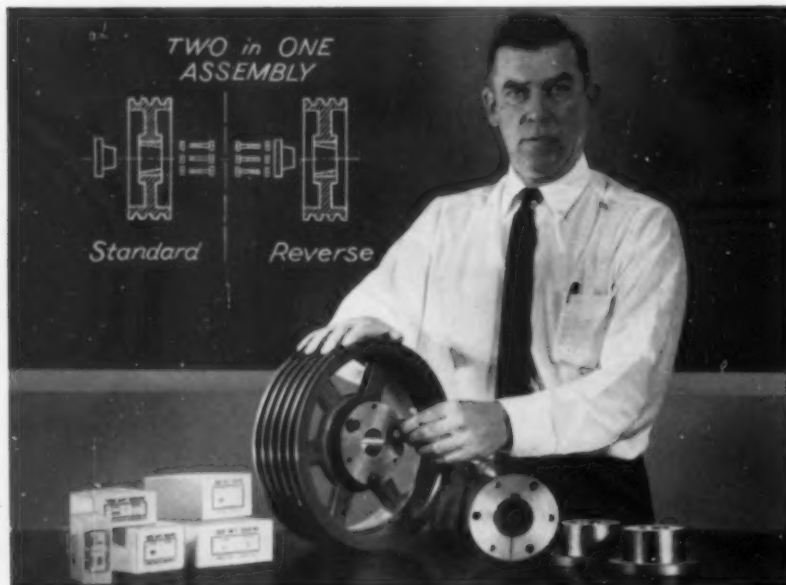
## Peanut Income Increased

Peanuts grown according to Oklahoma Experiment Station recommendations made \$36 more per acre in 1957 than check plot peanuts.

## Soybean Mill for Cuba

Cuba will open a soybean mill in September to crush 1,000 tons of beans monthly. U.S. will supply all of the beans.

USDA reports that U.S. soybean oil and Spanish olive oil will continue to dominate the Cuban market throughout 1958. Consumers prefer olive oil, but a flavored, colored soybean oil is gaining popularity because of price.



## When is a bushing worth the price of a sheave?

When it's "Sure-Grip," of course. As many as 32 "Sure-Grip" bushings will fit the sheave illustrated above. Each permits the use of the sheave on a shaft of different size. Not only that, but in almost every case "Sure-Grip" bushings are drilled and tapped to permit sheave mounting from either side. Add to this flexibility the extra performance that's built into Wood's sheaves and the matchless quality of Wood's matched "Sure-Grip" V-belts and you have an outstanding solution to your drive problems. For information regarding specific drive applications and your copy of Bulletins No. 599 (sheaves) and 3100 (belts), call your Wood's distributor or write:



**T. B. WOOD'S SONS COMPANY**  
CHAMBERSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

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## Moves to Memphis

HERMAN FRYER, southern division sales representative for The Bauer Bros. Co. of Springfield, Ohio, has moved to 1675 Peach Street, Memphis. Formerly located in Fort Worth, Texas, Fryer has been transferred to Memphis because of a recent revision in sales territories by The Bauer Bros. Co. He will handle machinery sales for the milling, oil milling and food industries. He will work closely with Bauer's district office at Jacksonville, Fla., servicing all accounts in the Delta area and providing temporary management in the Texas territory.





THREE GRADUATE STUDENTS who are completing their cotton gin engineering studies under fellowships at Clemson College are, left to right, Zachary Henry, David W. Chandler and James A. Mullins.

### First To Hold Fellowships

## Graduate Students Complete Gin Engineering Courses

■ **WORK** will benefit industry, records made at Clemson College and plans for future indicate; industry provides funds.

THREE GRADUATE STUDENTS at Clemson College in South Carolina have completed their work as the first holders of cotton gin engineering fellowships. They are Zachary Henry, David W. Chandler and James A. Mullins.

Clemson College is proud of the record that these first recipients of fellowships in ginning have made during the past year, according to James H. Anderson, who has been in charge of this program in the department of agricultural engineering.

"I have had the opportunity of working very closely with them this year," Anderson commented. "Each of them will be a credit to our institution. All are sincere and hard-working men, and their records at Clemson show this. Various professors have told me that these fellowship holders have set the pace for their classes. We hope next year's fellowship holders will do as good a job."

• **Supported by Industry** — The fellowships and graduate gin engineering studies which these three men have been the first to enjoy are the result of a broad program of cooperation on the part of the cotton and gin machinery industry with Clemson and the National Cotton Council.

Continental Gin Co., The Murray Co. of Texas, and the Clayton Fund provided the three fellowships of \$2,500 each for these students.

Funds supplied by the Lummus Cotton Gin Co., Hardwick-Etter Co., John E. Mitchell Co., Moss-Gordin Lint Cleaner Co. and Cen-Tennial Cotton Gin Co. are being used to support the program of instruction.

• **Outstanding Men** — As Professor Anderson commented earlier, outstanding

men were chosen to receive the first three fellowships awarded when the gin engineering program began last fall. Their records and plans may be summarized as follows:

**ZACHARY HENRY**—A 1951 agricultural engineering graduate at the University of Georgia. He has since done public and private agricultural engineering work in Georgia. He will complete his work at Clemson in August. Upon completion of his work at Clemson, he is going to North Carolina State College to do advanced work to prepare him for basic research work in ginning and fiber technology. He will probably be at North Carolina for two or three years. Upon completion of his work at North Carolina State, he hopes to receive a doctor's degree in agricultural engineering. His entire program at North Carolina State will be designed to prepare him for basic research in ginning. The agricultural engineering staff at Clemson believe he will be an outstanding researcher and should make some outstanding contributions to the cotton industry.

**DAVID W. CHANDLER**—Appointed cotton ginning and marketing specialist for the Arkansas Extension Service a few months before entering Clemson.

He was graduated from the University of Tennessee in 1957 with a B.S. degree in agricultural engineering and served as an associate county agent in Arkansas before his appointment on the state staff. Chandler has done outstanding work while at Clemson. He will complete his program at Clemson in August and plans to return to his extension position. The agricultural engineering staff at Clemson feel that

Chandler has all the qualities of a good extension man. He is capable, alert and knows how to deal with the public.

**JAMES A. MULLINS**—Graduated from Mississippi State College in 1954 with a B.S. degree in agricultural engineering. He has served as an engineer on the Regional Cotton Mechanization Project and was cotton ginning specialist with the University of Tennessee at the time he was awarded a fellowship. Mullins has been an outstanding student while he was at Clemson. His professors all speak very highly of him and feel that he will do an outstanding job.

### Spain Buys More Oil

Spain is buying an additional 900 metric tons of soybean oil under an amended PL 480 agreement, bringing total purchases to 2,900 tons. About 1,000 tons have already been bought.

### Cotton Center Gin Elects

Floyd Shackelford is president of Cotton Center Cooperative Gin in Hale County, Texas. Robert E. Lee manages the gin. Fred Hubbard is vice-president and Jason Allen, secretary.

### Heads Texas Station

Dr. Aaron Rose, formerly with Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corp., Niagara Falls, N.Y., became director of Texas Engineering Experiment Station, College Station, in June.

### Chile Buying Less Oil

Chile is importing only 14,330 pounds of edible oils in 1958, about one-half the 1957 imports, USDA says. Oilseed production (mostly rapeseed and sunflower seed) expanded rapidly the last two years.

### USDA Group Tours Russia

Members of the first of six official agricultural groups USDA will send to Russia left July 2 for Moscow. They will spend about 30 days there. The Soviets are sending a similar group to the U.S. this month. Economists comprised the first U.S. delegation.

### Arizona Outlook Good

Central Arizona cotton prospects this season are the best in his experience, R. C. Heberlee, customer picker operator, recently commented. He reports the crop earlier than usual and expects it to be one-third larger than last season.

### Conservationists Issue Comics

Comic books are being used to promote almost everything, including water conservation.

High Plains (Texas) Underground Water Conservation District will publish a comic book next fall for grade school children. It will explain water supplies and conservation to the future guardians of the nation's resources.

## • Russia Modernizes Oilseed Industry

RUSSIA has completely modernized its oilseed processing industry since World War II.

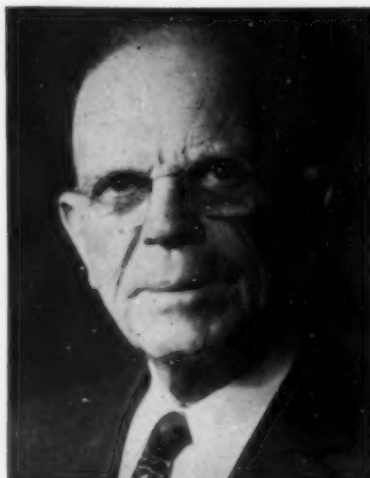
USDA says that in 1957 the entire oilseed crop was processed by the continuous screw-press method (over two-thirds) and by solvent extraction (nearly one-third). By contrast, in 1941 oilseed crushing relied primarily on the hydraulic-press method. Over half of the total crushing capacity of the industry was destroyed during the war.

In 1941, the U.S.S.R. had 139 oilseed-crushing mills in operation, based predominantly on hydraulic presses, supplemented by 22 screw-press and five solvent extraction units (probably batch). Total annual capacity of the industry was about 3,900,000 short tons. The actual crush was around 3,300,000.

In 1956, there were 146 oil mills in operation, only a few more than 15 years earlier. However, with the installation of at least 26 modern continuous solvent extraction units and 846 screwpress units, Russian crushing capacity has been nearly doubled. Capacity was estimated at about 7,500,000 tons, or about 25,400 tons per 24 hours.

## Directors Named by Gin

Directors of Farmers' Cooperative Gin, Commerce, Texas, include C. M. Berry, president; R. E. Lilly, vice-president; Hubert Crowell, secretary; Robert Ponder; and Blan Sandlin.



GEORGE CHANCE



DR. C. R. SAYRE

## Mechanization Speakers

TWO COTTON PRODUCERS who will be among speakers at the 1958 Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference are George Chance, Bryan, Texas, chairman of the board of the National Cotton Council; and Dr. C. R. Sayre, Scott, Miss., president of Delta and Pine Land Co. The Conference will be held Aug. 12-14 at Brownsville, Texas. Others on the program will include George A. Kelly, II, G. A. Kelly Plow Co., Longview, Texas; Dr. Tyrus R. Timm, Texas A&M College; and Frank Schuster, a cotton grower in the Texas Lower Rio Grand Valley. Cecil H. Collett, Cas Grande, Ariz., is general chairman of the Conference, sponsored by the Cotton Council and others. C. B. Ray, Valley Farm Bureau, Mercedes, Texas, will welcome the opening session.

## HAVING TROUBLE WITH GIN COMPRESSED BALES?



Many gins receive complaints on the quality of their gin-compressed bales. "They are broken... below density... over-tared." This is entirely due to the low moisture content of the cotton and is not the fault of the press. Abnormally dry cotton (below 4% moisture) is so spongy and springy that when compressed to standard density, the usual number of ties will not hold the bale. Unless ginners put more ties on or less cotton in the bale, the ties often break.

## Just What Can You Do About It?

Use the approved method of moisture restoration developed and recommended by the Stoneville Ginning Laboratory. With a Statifier at the lint slide restoring 6 to 8 pounds of moisture per bale, you can consistently turn out neat, full-weight bales. Write today for detailed information about the Statifier units with the new, completely dependable "Magic Wand" control.

CABLE - KEMDAS

**Samuel Jackson Manufacturing Co.**

2510 TREKING STREET  
P. O. Box 5007 Lubbock, Texas



## IT'S NEW

from Stewart & Stevenson

### NEW ECONOMY FEATURES

A complete new line of engines with the accent on economy, featuring from 10% to 20% better fuel economy and lower priced per horsepower.

### NEW POWER FEATURES

A complete new range of power sizes. Cotton gin models in the widest and most versatile selection. 50 H.P. to 1400 H.P.

### NEW FUEL SELECTION FEATURES

The Stewart & Stevenson line now offers engines for operation on LPG fuels, straight natural gas, straight diesel fuel or combination gas/diesel.

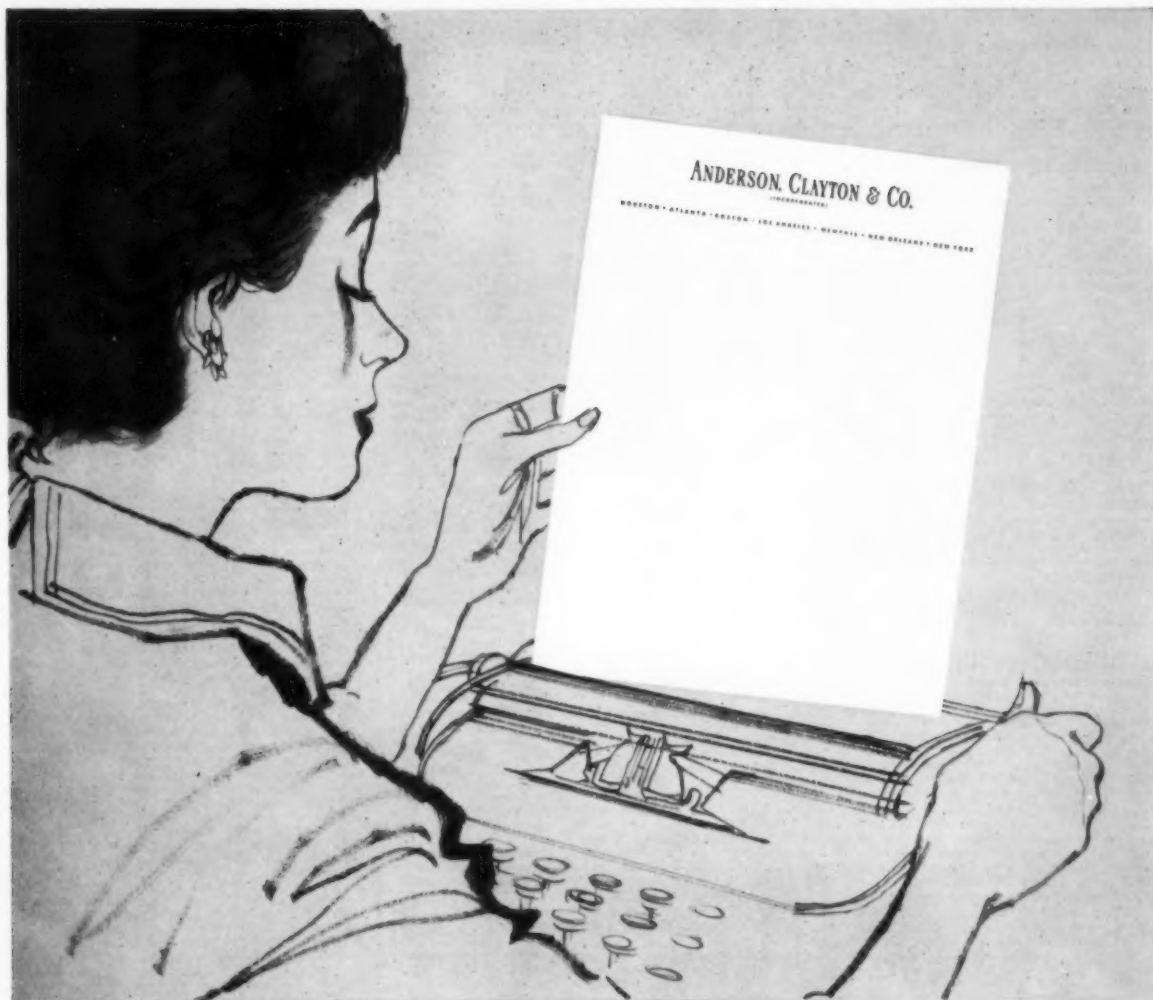
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on any make or model engine

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When artists, draftsmen, printers and correspondents want the best, they specify papers made of cotton fiber. The use of cotton fiber provides exceptional brilliance, strength and permanence; and the special process and equipment used represent the highest achievement in the paper-making art.

"Rag" papers contain from 25% minimum cotton content to 100% in the best grades. They are used for fine business and social stationery, indexes, ledgers, onion skin; also for drawing, tracing, blue print and other special papers.

For high quality, for outstanding performance, for permanence — demand the word "cotton" or "rag" in watermark or label.



**ANDERSON, CLAYTON & CO.**  
(INCORPORATED)

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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS • JULY 12, 1958



# Classified Advertising

**RATES AND CLOSING DATES:** Ten cents per word per insertion. Include your firm name and address in making word count. Minimum charge \$2.00. Copy must be in our hands by Thursday morning of week of issue. Please write plainly.

## Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

**FOR SALE—Filter presses, screening tanks, single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, 141-saw linters, baling presses, car unloader, Bauer #199 seed cleaners, Bauer #153 and 403 separating units, bar and disc hullers, 72" and 85" stack cookers, 72" 4-hi stack cookers for French expellers with enclosed drive, 42" and 60" rolls, boilers, hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.**

**FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers. Filter presses. D-K 90" 5-high all-steel cooker. 2 French 5-high 72" expeller cookers. Bauer 199—60" seed cleaner. Bauer 153 separating unit. Butters milling machine. Carver 176-saw Tru-line gummer. Carver double-drum hull beater. 141-saw Carver linters. Double-box linter press. Bar hullers. Attrition mills. 20" to 80" fans. Motors: 75 h.p. and under. Starting boxes and switches.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 159 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone RI-7-5958.**

**OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE —** Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pittcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pennsylvania.

**INSPECTIONS and appraisal. Dismantle and installation.—Oscar V. Shultz, Industrial Engineering, Phone Butler 9-2172, P. O. Box 357, Grapevine, Texas.**

**FOR SALE—141 saw Carver wood front eccentric adjustment ball bearing linters, Fort Worth brushless units, permanent magnets, Continental feeders, Giveaway Price. Worth having just for parts. Also 3 saw carts. Butters milling machine, Continental single box press and pump, 5-high 48" Smith & Vail rolls, bar huller, disc huller, Draver feeders, Scalping shaker, sand and ball reel, seed sampling shaker, square hull packer, 2200-volt electric motors, steel split pulleys.—Central Oil & Milling Company, Clayton, N.C.**

**FOR SALE—50" Boardman Super Blast fan with extended shaft, never used. 6" conveyor, box, hangers, etc., practically new. New 30" Sheppard attrition mill plates. All one-half of new price. Also many other oil mill items.—Guthrie Cotton Oil Company, Phone Butler 2-4400, P. O. Box 446, Guthrie, Oklahoma.**

**FOR SALE—Sutorbilt blower, size 14 x 37, with 60 h.p., 220-440 volt motor and drive, almost new. Also Fort Worth portable pneumatic seed unloader with 125 h.p. Le Roi engine. Write Producers Cooperative Oil Mill, P. O. Box 1886, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.**

## Gin Equipment for Sale

**FOR SALE—Two complete, all-steel, all-electric late model Murray gins. One 5-80 and one 4-90, both with all grid bar cleaners, 4-cylinder air-lines, 2-72" 7-cylinder incline cleaners, 14' bar machines. Super Mitchells, Moss lint cleaners, new Murray Big Reel driers with 3 million BTU heaters, all-steel Murray presses. Each gin has extra large Murray sectional building with two extra large steel warehouses. Five room modern office with 50' truck scales, and several acres of land. Gins are in good condition, located in good water, all-irrigated belt and doing good business. Phone SWIFT 9-1210, Lubbock, Texas.**

**FOR SALE—Complete gin plants. Second hand and reconditioned gin machinery.—Sam Clements, Phone REgent 5-3764, West Memphis, Arkansas.**

**FOR SALE—One #18 Big Reel drier, late type, and 4-66" Super Chief Mitchell feeders.—Box FA, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.**

**FOR SALE—Lint cleaners: 4-1956 Murray combining lint cleaners with 1957 changeover. These lint cleaners have only ginned 2,800 bales and are in excellent condition. Write or phone Jules Darby, Plaza 4-3311 or Plaza 4-3319, Arnaudville, La.**

**ROLLER GINS — 2-1957 Hardwicke-Etter 40" roller gins, complete with power, droppers, feeders. Have ginned less than 200 bales each. Make offer first letter.—Valley Gin Company, P. O. Box 548, Peoria, Arizona.**

**FOR SALE—Located at Bradley, Arkansas, one good Continental 10' bar machine with overflow conveyor and steel supports, \$1,500.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones OR-4-9626 and OR-4-7847, Abilene, Texas.**

**FOR SALE—5-1953 model 66" Hardwicke-Etter cleaner-feeders. Complete lint flue in perfect condition.—Earth Co-operative Gin Inc., Jess O. Goode, Manager, P. O. Box 377, Earth, Texas.**

**FOR SALE—Lint cleaners: One Lummus 1957 comber, 5-80 1951 Murray saw type complete, 4-90 Lummus Jets complete with Hartzell fan and 30 h.p. motor. Gins: 4-80 Continental F3 brush, 5-80 Continental F3 AB, 5-90 Gullett, 5-80 Model C brush with good saws and ribs and metal brushes, 4-80 Continental Model C brush with 30 fronts, 3-80 Model C brush, 12-80 glass front Murmays and lint flue for 4, 4-80 glass front Lummus and lint flue, 1-80 Continental Model E brush, 1-80, 1939 Lummus. Huller cleaner feeders: 5-80 Continental 4X with hot air ducts for drying and grid bars under cleaners, 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder aftercleaner, 7-80 Continental Double X, 4-80 Lummus LEF, 1-80 Lummus MEF, Cleaners: 1-52" 8-cylinder V-drive Stacy, 1-72" 6-cylinder Murray blow-in type, 1-8" wide, 6-cylinder Lummus, 1-52" 4-cylinder Continental, one 7-cylinder 50" V-drive blow-in type Hardwicke-Etter, one 7-cylinder 52" flat belt blow-in type Murray, one 5-cylinder 52" V-drive blow-in type Murray, 1-46" 6-cylinder Mitchell Jembo. Driers: one 14-shelf Tower, 3 Murray Big Reels, one 16-section and one 12-section Lummus Thermo-cleaner. Separators: 1-72" Murray, 1-52" Continental, 1-52" Gullett, 1-72" Lummus. Bar machines: 2-10" Wichita with 3 cylinder aftercleaners, 1-10" Continental with long overflow conveyor and steel platform, 1-14" steel Hardwicke-Etter with steel platform, 1-14" all-steel, V-drive Lummus, 1-10" all-steel Lummus with 5-cylinder built-in after cleaner, 1-14" Stacy. Condensers: 2-72" 5-discharge Hardwicke-Etters, 1-72" 5-discharge Continental. Burners: Two Hardwicke-Etters, one Murray, one Mitchell. Rotor lifts: Two Hardwicke-Etters. Conveyor distributors: One 4-80 Lummus. Presses: One Continental steel bound up-packing. One Murray all-steel down-packing. One all-steel Hardwicke-Etter single box. Pumps: One each Murray, Continental, Lummus, Cen-Tennial and Alamo. Seed scales: One set Hardwicke-Etter, one set Lummus. Engines: One V-8 Le Roi, two Twin Six MM, one 6-cylinder MM, one 6-cylinder Buda. Electric motors and fans in various sizes.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones OR-4-9626 and OR-4-7847, Abilene, Texas.**

**FOR SALE—One complete Murray gin. Perfect condition. Will sell to be moved or to be run. Due to manager's health, must sell immediately. \$8,000 for complete gin and buildings. Located 25 miles east of Dallas, Farm Road 7. Write or call Vernon Schrade, CHurchill 5-3304 or CHurchill 5-3347, Rowlett, Texas.**

**TWO MODERN gins for sale, machinery only, to be moved, both equipped with drier and lint cleaners, priced very reasonably. Also several extra pieces of modern machinery such as droppers, condensers, packers. One extra all-steel 14' Hardwicke-Etter bar machine with V-belts and two all-steel cleaners. One 24-shelf tower drier with 3M BTU heater equipped with push and pull fans. This extra equipment only two years old. Contact Jim Hall, P. O. Box 751, Phone Riverside 1-1393, Dallas, Texas.**

**SPECIAL BARGAINS—Bar machines: One right-hand and one left-hand 14' steel Hardwicke-Etters, 1-14' Murray, practically new 14' Continental and 14' and 10' foot Lummus. Steel cleaners: 4- and 6-cylinder Continental inclines, 5- and 7-cylinder Hardwicke-Etters, 6-cylinder Stacy and 4-cylinder Lummus, 12-unit Thermo and 6-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter air line, like new. Continental and Murray lint cleaners. 48" Lummus, 50" Gullett, 50" Hardwicke-Etter and 52" Stacy steel separators, 5-80 saw late model Murray glass front gins. 4-90 saw Murray stands, Mitchell convertible and super units in 60" and 66" lengths. 4-80 or 4-90 Mitchell and 5-80 Lummus conveyor distributors. Lummus and Continental press pumps. 12", 16" and 17", 9" screw elevators. New Government type tower driers. New and used fans, belting, conveyor trough and a general line of transmission equipment. Electric and gas power units. One 5-80 Murray gin plant, less buildings, will sell all or any part. One late model steel bound double-box uppacking press with ram and casing, tramper and press pump, \$1,000. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery contact us. Call us regarding any machinery or complete gin plants which you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phone: Day or Night: FL-2-8141, Waco, Texas.**

**BARGAIN—Continental all-steel, up-packing press with EJ tramper and pump.—Sam Clements, Phone REgent 5-3764, West Memphis, Arkansas.**

**FOR SALE—Gin located 7 miles from Lubbock. 5 acres land, 5-room dwelling, 30' x 132' steel building, steel seedhouse, 45' truck scales and office. Electric power, natural gas and water. No machinery. Price \$29,000.—H. C. Barton, 3516 44th St., Lubbock, Texas. Phone SWIFT 9-4648.**

**COTTON GINS for sale—I have several good gins in this Plains area priced from \$50,000 up. Cotton crop is good all over.—W. T. Raybon, Box 41, Phone Porter 2-1605, Lubbock, Texas.**

**FOR SALE—The only gin in Goree, Knox County. 5-80 all-steel Continental, double lint cleaning, two small elevators. Large grain acreage, about 6,900 acres of cotton, 1,900 irrigated. Wonderful setup for individual. 29% down and I will carry the paper. I must quit.—Orb Coffman, Phone 70, Goree, Texas.**

**FOR SALE—Continental 72" condenser, complete with dust flue and transition; 1 Model 500, 2M BTU Continental oil fired heater. These items are in good condition. Priced to sell. Write or call Fred C. Evans, Mgr., Bryant's Gin Co., Bartow, Ga.**

**FOR SALE—Soil Bank Special—1-88" x 30' x 24' steel building and bolted sections, 1-beam trusses, suction shed on one side and one end. 1-100 h.p., 2300 volts, 700 RPM, electric motor. 1-30 h.p., 2300 volts, 1165 RPM, both with all necessary wire and starters. 1-2M BTU McConnell oil fired heater. All to be moved.—G. D. Varn, Ehrhardt, South Carolina.**

**FOR SALE—3-80 saw Continental gin saw cylinders complete, new, 1 new brush, 80 saw 2 Mitchell pre-cleaners, like new, 1 Woods saw filter. 2 Stacy separators. 4 Mitchell, 60 Super cleaners, cheap, 80", 14" conveyor belt, like new, with box. Rose City Cotton Oil Mill Company, Phone Windsor 5-2361, P. O. Box 950, Little Rock, Ark.**

**FOR SALE—Four all-steel Hardwicke-Etter bur-out feeders, fit 70-saw stands, 1-75 h.p. motor, 2200 volt, 1-14" Hardwicke-Etter bar machine. Call Dunkirk 2218 or write Box 374, Wanette, Okla.**

**FOR SALE—One 4-80 Continental gin complete with Mitchell feeders, hot air in Mitchells with 2M natural gas burner. All-steel up-packing press, 120 h.p. full diesel Fairbanks-Morse engine, in perfect condition, with 11,000-gal. fuel tank, 2 air tanks with electric motor on compressor. All belted up, ready to run. Price \$10,500.—Phone 3241, Senatobia Gin & Ice Co., Senatobia, Miss.**

**FOR SALE—Stands: 4-80 saw F-3 Continental brush gins with new brushes, bright fronts, completely reconditioned and painted. 4 late model 80-saw Murray with new ribs, reworked, painted. 4-80 saw double moting, automatic Lummus, perfect condition, painted. Feeders: 4-60" Super Mitchells, hardened saws, steel brushes, looks like new. 5-57" Continental Master double X, 4-66" large Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder after-cleaners, painted, look like new. Separators: 1-50" Hardwicke-Etter, 1-50" Continental with perforated screen, 2-72" Lummus. Presses: 1 all-steel, right-hand, up-packing Cen-Tennial, like new. Trampers: 1-27 pin E-J, good condition and painted. Cleaners: 1-72" 6-cylinder horizontal Lummus, 2-10' 6-cylinder Continental inclines in good condition. One 6-cylinder Mitchell Jembo. Driers: 1 Continental 2-trough, 1 Murray Big Reel. Press Pump: 1 Continental vertical with cover. Fans: 1-45" Murray. Blast Wheels: Hard surfaced or plain, all makes and sizes. Distributors: 1 Continental for 4 stands with change bale hoppers.—Kimbell Used Gin Machinery Co., Phones 3372 and 3351, Earth, Texas.**

**FOR SALE—Moss Lint cleaner—Sam Clements, Phone REgent 5-3764, West Memphis, Arkansas.**

## Equipment Wanted

**WANTED—Complete gin plants and used gin machinery.—Sam Clements, West Memphis, Ark.**

## Personnel Ads

**NEED year-round ginner, must be sober, not over 30 years old. Have new house close to gin.—E. J. Sefock, Box 417, Tulsa, Texas.**

**NEED year around ginner. Must be sober, —Farmers Gin Company, Box 968, Big Spring, Texas.**

**WANTED—Gin plant superintendent. Two Continental plants. Good opportunity and salary for right man. Sober. Year-round job. Give experience and qualifications first letter.—Box SS, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.**

## Power Units and Miscellaneous

**FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.**

**SEE US for good used re-built engines, MM parts, belt lace, and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, (Rear) 913 East Berry Street, Fort Worth, Texas.**

**FOR SALE**—One L-3000 Le Roi 12-cylinder engine with drive complete—Wells Farmers Co-op Gins, Route 3, O'Donnell, Texas. B. J. McLaurin, manager.

**FOR SALE**—(1) 150 HP New GE Slipring Motor, 3/60/440/720 RPM, Type M, Ball Bearing, Open Dripproof, \$3,875.00 Net. (2) 200 HP New Master Slipring Motor, 3/60/440/900 RPM, Ball Bearing, Open Dripproof, \$5,130.00. — W. M. SMITH ELECTRIC CO., 3200 Grand Ave., Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One Le Roi L-3000-RXISV 12-cylinder 300-330 h.p. Cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition. Priced low to move. One General Motors diesel twin-6-cylinder, cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition—300 h.p. @ 1800 RPM. Priced low to move. One Minneapolis-Moline Twin 6 Model 1210-12A, cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition—200 h.p. Priced low to move.—W. M. Smith Electric Company, Hamilton 8-4606, 3200 Grand Avenue, Dallas Texas.

## July 1 Cotton Report

U.S. cotton acreage in cultivation July 1 was 12,402,000 acres, USDA estimates. The lowest total in almost 80 years, the 1958 figure compares with 14,066,000 acres a year ago and 22,611,000 the 1947-56 average.

Planted acreage of 12,584,000 acres this year compared with 14,310,000 planted in 1957 and the 1947-56 average of 23,192,000 acres. Abandonment from planting to July 1 was only 1.4 percent, against the usual 2.3 percent.

Cotton allotments this year of 17,554,000 acres were reduced 4,930,000 acres by Soil Bank participation.

USDA reported that the crop is making excellent progress in the Far West and called Texas-Oklahoma prospects "very promising." Elsewhere outlook varies because of lateness of the crop and increasing threat of weevils and other pests.

By states, USDA estimates July 1 cotton acreage as follows (in thousands of acres):

States	1958	1957	Avg. 1947-56
North Carolina	275	351	666
South Carolina	363	504	1,003
Georgia	406	578	1,228
Tennessee	420	495	756
Alabama	550	744	1,434
Mississippi	1,185	1,383	2,273
Missouri	308	328	504
Arkansas	1,950	1,170	1,970
Louisiana	358	461	811
Oklahoma	442	570	1,108
Texas	5,650	6,155	9,171
New Mexico	184	190	240
Arizona	392	366	429
California	749	726	935
Other States	40	45	83
Total	12,402	14,066	22,611

## Boys' Cotton Tour Starts Aug. 9

PLANS for the tour awarded 4-H and Future Farmer winners in the Oklahoma Cotton Contest, sponsored by crushers, ginners and the Oklahoma Cotton Research Foundation, have been announced.

Mrs. Roberta Reubell, secretary, reports that the tour will leave by bus from Oklahoma City Aug. 9. There will be nine 4-H Club boys and their county agents and nine FFA boys and their teachers, and Gaylord Hanes of the Extension Service and Ralph Dressen, Vocational Agriculture district supervisor.

The trip will end on Aug. 16, after stops at Carlsbad Caverns, Juarez, Old Mexico, New Mexico A&M College Experiment Station, Elephant Butte Dam and White Sands National Monument, Fiber Laboratory at Texas Tech College, Lubbock Experiment Station, Plains Co-Operative Oil Mill, and Paymaster Farms with Dr. Harold Loden as host.

Oklahoma Cotton Research Foundation also has presented awards to winner in the Cotton Wardrobe and Cotton House-furnishings Contest for 4-H girls.

## Best in West, Southwest

# Cotton Does Well in Most Areas

**COTTON PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS** continued good in most parts of the U.S. Belt during the first two weeks of July, reports to The Press indicate. California and Arizona provide the most optimistic reports, but the Southwest also has generally favorable conditions. Elsewhere, conditions are more variable as explained later in this article.

USDA's first 1958 acreage report, on this page, was slightly larger than many had expected. It brought much guessing as to the final production, but most of the industry will wait until the first Department estimate, next Aug. 8, to form any conclusions as to the size of the 1958 crop. As of today, however, this forecast seems highly likely: the smallest harvested acreage in almost 80 years is going to produce some record yields per acre in parts of the Belt.

By areas, the mid-July situation was as follows:

**SOUTHEAST**—Cotton is one to two weeks later than usual on most farms. Cotton condition is generally good, and Missouri's improving. The crop has been "catching up" during July, however, and progress has been generally favorable, although spotted. Insects have been increasing, especially where the weather has been showery. Alabama lists bollworms as the main threat, with weevils relatively few.

**MIDSOUTH**—After a late start, excessive rains and much replanting, cotton has started improving throughout most of the Mississippi Valley. Conditions are still spotted, with some fields grassy, but the outlook is better than two weeks ago. Mississippi cotton is fruiting heavily and looks good in most countries; insects have not been bad, but some farmers are poisoning. Tennessee and Arkansas complain of cool nights, but report crop im-

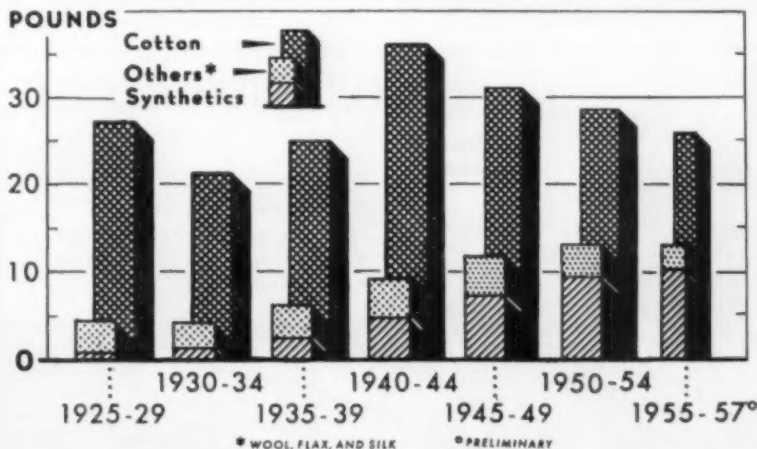
provement in most counties. Louisiana cotton condition is generally good, and Missouri's improving.

**SOUTHWEST**—New Mexico describes the condition of its cotton crop as "excellent"; Oklahoma and Texas, generally, have almost as good prospects. South Texas has a promising crop outlook and rains helped the Coastal Bend outlook. The Texas Blacklands, Plains and Trans-Pecos also have favorable crop progress and prospects.

**WEST**—California and Arizona are very pleased with their crop. Arizona's Maricopa County says the crop has reached the halfway mark looking "as good or better than any other year at this time." San Joaquin Valley growers say that their yields may equal or surpass previous records.

## Natural and Synthetic Fibers

# FIBER CONSUMPTION PER PERSON



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE      NEG. 498-56 (3) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

**COTTON CONSUMPTION** per capita, this USDA chart shows, has declined since the World War II peak was reached in the U.S. On the other hand the consumption of manmade fibers has increased steadily since the 1920's. In recent years, the increased consumption of nylon and other noncellulosic fibers more than offset a decline in rayon and acetate. During 1957 the consumption of cotton declined by more than two pounds below 1956 and total consumption of fibers per person was about six percent below 1956. The downward trend in per capita fiber consumption in the U.S. contrasts with increasing per capita consumption in most foreign countries.

As Seen by B. Ubberson

## Short History of Oil Milling

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.  
JULY 11, 1958

DERE MR. EDITOR:

I would like to go over a short history of the oil mill racket for the past 40 yrs or so because it might tell some of these here young fellers a few things they dont know.

From 1920 until 1930 the histry is nothing but a serious of wrecks and

receiverships and reorganizations. The mills jest went haywire which is a expression meaning nuts and some of them went haywire and nuts all at the same time and it was a mess if I ever saw one. Which reminds me that back in them days a oil mill thought that all it needed to keep the mill going was a scrap pile some baling wire and old shoe leather because it kept repair expenses down. I guess that people have that in

mind when they say a man goes hay-wire.

From 1930 until 1940 the mills begun to see that they was something else to running a oil mill than buying seed and they begun to buy better machinery and keep the plants in good shape and hire supts who knowed that a slide rule was not a ruler. They also begun to lend out some money if they could find anybody that needed any money and that was not a hard job. The gins all needed money and I reckon they still do. The mills did all right during this here period and then between 1940 and 1950 they mopped up. I dont know what they used for a mop but I think it was something besides a mop of hair and I dont even know what a mop of hair is but I half heard some feller say that his competitor did not half as much sense as a barrel of hair.

The rough part about the period from 1940 to 1950 was shortages. If you wasn't short of meal it was something else. They was a shortage of lard, fertilizer, meal, hulls, machinery, good likker, but they was not no shortage of govt. rules and fools in govt. offices that ought to half been playing the wash board in Dizzy Deans jug band. The sharpshooters, crooks, per centages smart boys, black marketers and jest anybody that wanted to make a dishonest dollar had their heyday whatever that is. The feed manufacturers went to the gins and told them that they was entitled to the meal from the seed that they sold to the mill and they bought this here meal from the ginner at about 10 and no/100ths dollars more than he had to pay for it. The mills had to cut off their regular trade and ship to these here highbinders that they hadnt never heard of. It was maybe a smart trick but it gave the mgrs. a chance to think up some dirty words that they never had thought of before that.

They was also a shortage of football tickets and hotel rooms and if you happened to be connected with a Co. whose head office was in N. O. you was acused of everything from being a horse thief to hijacking likker trucks if you couldnt buy tickets. If you happen to live in N. O. you will find out that it is harder to get tickets and rooms than it is if you live in Chitling Switch. These here shortages shore was a pain in the pants for a lot of us mgrs. but we got pd. for working and that was a prt of the job.

Mr. Editor, a oil mill mgr. will always earn what he makes and right now he is being pestered with Soil Banks, taxes, labor unions, loans, govt. regulations and the Good Lord knows what else but oil mill mgrs. half pretty stiff backs and they aint crying about it and they never will.

YOUR'N,  
B. Ubberson.

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.  
JULY 11, 1958

DERE MR. EDITOR:

I dont know whether you know what these here oil mill mgrs. half to put up with or not but I will tell you what they half to put up with and then I will tell you why I am telling you.

They comes times when a mgr. is worried about seed getting hot, about market prices going to hell on roller scates and some fool competitor raising the price of cottonseed 5 & no/100ths dollars per ton when they aint no sense

## MODERN STEEL STORAGE All-Steel Self-Filling Non-Combustible BUILDINGS

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• SOY BEANS

• PEANUTS

Designed, Fabricated and Erected  
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For the Ginning Industry

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Write for illustrated folder and complete information on the advantages of Magni-Power Permanent Magnets and details of installation in your equipment.

**MAGNI-POWER COMPANY WOOSTER, OHIO**



in it, about fires or accidents that the mill might have, about a labor strike, about a row you might half with your boss, about too much rain or not enough, about the bad work the mill might be doing, about breakdowns, about seed storage, about a shortage of some kind and they has been plenty of them since 1940, about collecting what is owing, about re-financing loans, about a few renegade employees who thing their mgr. boss is a nut and aint got no sense and dont think the mill will go on running with him at the wheel and, Mr. Editor, I could go over 50 more things that a mgr. is pledged with but they aint no use in it—sometimes these here things happen one at a time but I half seen the time when they all happened at once and so have some other mgrs. Now I will tell you why I am telling this.

You know when a man has got all this stuff on his mind he is bound to forget about a birthday or a wedding anniversary. When you forget about your wifes birthday you have broken all of the 10 commandments but, Mister Editor, when you forget a wedding anniversary you half not only done that but you half violated all of the tenets of the seven deadly sins with a button. There jest aint no peace in the fambly for a whole year if your memory is bad. You cant tell her about the troubles I half mentioned above because they dont mean nothing to her as long as the grocery bill is paid but they has been a few times when it come might near not being paid.

You take all kinds of insults about yore memory not being as long as a string but you aint told how long the string is and you are told that there is no appreciation in your craven body and that yore heart is as cold as the snows that drank the blood of Montgomery on the heights of Quebec and a hell of a lot of other things that you cant understand. I tell you a woman can lay it on when she is riled.

Well I got back at her the other day. We was going to L. R. to see our grandchildren because she has got a cousin that lives in a apt and she told us she was going to leave town for a week and wanted us to come down and use her apt for a day or a week. We hopped a train and started and about 10 min. before we got a L. R. the madam said oh oh I forgot the key. Thats where I took charge because she had spent 1-½ hrs getting ready to leave home and I begun to tell her that she did not half no memory and that we would half to go to a hotel or a wagon yard and we would not save a cent on the trip, she said oh no because her cousin had a cousin who lived there and she had a key and so when we got in the depot she called this here other cousins house and the stove lid that answered the phone told her that this here cousin was at the beauty parlor but would be back soon.

This here cousin lived in what they call the hights and is about 15 mi. from town. We took a taxi and went out there and after about an hour this here other cousin come in and said she thought she had a key but didnt know for sure. She gave us a whole bucket full of keys and we called a taxi and went to the apt. The supt. of the apt come up about the time I had tried 20 keys and wanted to know what in the hell we were up to. It was hot as hell and I was hot and I told this guy a few

things he didnt like and told him to let us alone or I would crown him. He called the police. Finely I found the key that fitted and jest as I had fixed myself a strong drink to enjoy, the police came. Well I had to call our mill mgr at L. R. and tell him to come out a helling and bring his lawyer because the apt supt. was raw and so was the law.

Finely, we got out of the thing and Mr. Editor I tell you right now I was ready to bite a nail in two if I could get hold of a nail.

Anyways the trip cost about twice what it would half cost if ever thing had went all right.

But to make a happy end we enjoyed seeing the kids and I got to see a ball

game which was rotten and we come back the next day and a good time was had by all except me.

YOUR'N,

B. Ubberson.

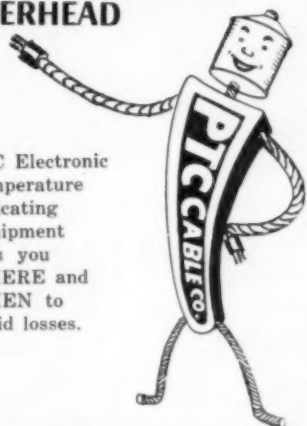
## Foreign Cottons Tested

Thirteen foreign strains of cotton are being tested by Lubbock Experiment Station. Tests include five varieties from Yugoslavia, three from Bulgaria and five from other Balkan countries.

■ CARL CANSLER, manager, Elfrida (Arizona) Gin, has joined the ranks of flying ginners with a Cessna 140.

## SAVE TURNING COSTS and UNNECESSARY OVERHEAD

PTC Electronic Temperature Indicating Equipment tells you WHERE and WHEN to avoid losses.



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**PTC CABLE CO.**  
200 ANCHOR BUILDING  
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

Enjoy a steady year 'round business

... install

**KELLY DUPLEX**  
feed mill equipment

Plan now to cash in on the increased importance of grain.

Write today for our complete line catalog.



The Duplex Mill & Manufacturing Co.  
Dept. CG, Springfield, Ohio

## THE *Finest* TELESCOPE EVER BUILT!



Runs on track—unloads long trucks or trailers without moving up.

Easy to Operate.

Bronze Oil-Lite Bearings Throughout.

Sturdy Construction

A Real Labor Saver

### A PROVEN PRODUCT

A double suction shed with two Stacy Traveling Telescopes will keep your gins running at full capacity.

We have all necessary valves and fittings to make a perfect job.

Write for details and prices

**The STACY COMPANY, Inc.**  
2704 TAYLOR ST. DALLAS 26, TEXAS

USDA said American-Egyptian will be supported at an average of 54 cents a pound (as compared with 59.75 cents last year). Sea Island and Sealand supports will average 49 cents (54.75 last season).

John C. Allen, Indianola, Miss., who died recently, was president of Planters Gin Co., vice-president of Bobshaw Seed Co. and active in other business and farming enterprises.

■ **CARL LUNDSTROM**, manager of the Kearney Gin of Producers' Cotton Oil Co., was pictured recently in the Fresno Bee looking over a field that promises to produce 1,250 pounds of cotton per acre.

Herbert Meed, Joiner, Ark., was killed by falling steel recently while taking down a gin at Brewton, Ala. The gin had been sold by A. E. Kelly to Farmers Cooperative Gin at Barstow, Texas. Six other persons escaped injury in the accident.

Two ropes which were steadying the framing were reported to have broken, causing heavy steel to pin Meed to the floor.

Survivors include his wife, two sisters and a brother.

More extra-long staple cotton can be imported by the U.S. under an order issued July 8, but less Mexican cotton will qualify under the long-staple quota regulations.

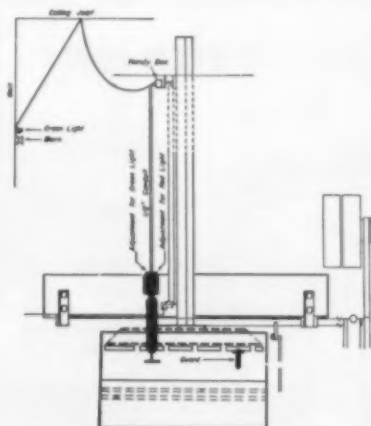
New quotas are 39,590,778 pounds of cotton 1 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches and longer, and 6,065,642 pounds of lint 1 $\frac{1}{8}$  to 1 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length. Egypt, Sudan and Peru supply most of the longer fiber.

The order sets aside 1,500,000 pounds of the shorter classification for "Tanguis" cotton.



**THE COTTON COAT** on the left was treated at a drycleaning plant by a new USDA process, then washed and tumble dried. The untreated coat on the right also was washed and tumble dried. Neither coat was pressed.

**2618½ Main — Box 903 — Dallas, Texas**



Approved and sold by several gin machinery manufacturers. Also widely used by cottonseed oil mills for baling linters.

**Post Office Box 761  
Big Spring, Texas**

**Simple to install and inexpensive to operate. Used wherever cotton is grown.**

The finish will not last the life of the garment, but on the basis of cost studies USDA scientists believe the treatment will be inexpensive enough to justify renewal.

## For Cotton in the Southeast,



*Irrigated*

### Irrigation Balances the Moisture Requirement



*Not Irrigated*

**L**ACK of proper moisture can critically reduce cotton yields. With proper control of moisture and proper cultural practices, yields reaching as high as one to one and one-half bales per acre of lint can be reached on most soils of South Carolina.

Deficiency of water during the fruiting period of cotton plants is a common occurrence in the Southeast. It has been determined that cotton needs about 20 inches of water for maximum production. Although the average rainfall for the period of April through September is about 22 inches, poor distribution, runoff and deep percolation retard the approach to optimum moisture conditions.

Cotton uses approximately 0.20 inches of water per day during the growing season. The cotton plant requires less moisture during the first 60 days of the growing season. The demand for water increases rapidly as the squares begin to set, and continues heavy during the fruiting season. It appears most important to keep the moisture optimum from the time of first blooms until about three-fourths of the bolls are mature. Normally three to four good irrigations are sufficient to insure good yields.

#### **Yield Increases from Irrigation**

Irrigation research on cotton at Clemson, S.C. was initiated in 1953. Investigations have been directed at determining the degree of response, when to irrigate and the influence of irrigation on the quality of cotton.

During this period the weather conditions for the growing seasons have been very inconsistent. One of these seasons had 20.5 inches of rain, poorly distributed. This presented some dry periods which resulted in lowering the yield of unirrigated cotton. But where irrigation was applied at the early stage of fruiting, there was an increase in

yield of 252 pounds of seed cotton per acre per inch of irrigation.

The driest season at Clemson was 1954, with only 7.9 inches of rain. The cotton which was irrigated enough to prevent wilting at any time received five applications of 1.7 inches of water and produced 2,082 pounds of seed cotton per acre. Where no irrigation was used the yield was 870 pounds per acre.

The most ideal season was 1955, with 22.6 inches of rainfall—well distributed. There were very few days that wilting occurred and the addition of water tended to produce a greater vegetative growth. The unirrigated cotton produced 2,060 pounds of seed cotton per acre. Where 1.75 inches of water were applied the yield increased to 2,417 pounds per acre. However, where 5.0 inches of water were applied the yield was reduced to 2,154 pounds per acre. This indicates that excessive moisture is possible.

#### **Insect Control Important**

Problems of insect control have not been unduly increased by moderate irrigation. The extra fruiting of plants with ample soil moisture offsets the increased activity of insects when a good insecticide program is used.

Fiber and seed properties are less influenced by the level of soil moisture than is yield. The staple length varied from 31/32 of an inch for non-irrigated to 1/32 for irrigated. Irrigation showed

very little effect on the grade. The lint percentage was from 1 to 1.5 percent lower for irrigated cotton. Fiber strength was reduced a little by irrigation.

The oil content of the seed was increased about 1.5 percent where irrigated.

For maximum production the cotton plant should never be subjected to excessive wilting. A good way to determine when to irrigate is to inspect the cotton plants in the drier spots of the field. Start irrigating when the plants show a need for water. Continue until all bolls that are expected to mature are set. Later irrigations in the season can cause undesirable vegetative growth.

#### **Cost Factors**

Irrigation costs vary greatly, depending on distance of water, amount of water used, operating hours per day, operating pressure and several other factors.

Overhead costs (interest and depreciation on equipment figured at 12 percent on investment) generally vary from \$6 to \$18 per irrigated acre per year.

Operating costs (labor and fuel) are generally under \$4 per acre-inch of water applied. Assuming that from two to six inches of water will be applied during the season, the total cost of irrigation will be between \$10 and \$30 per acre.

The overhead cost charged to cotton may be reduced by using the same irrigation equipment on other crops when irrigation is not needed on cotton.

Maximum benefits from irrigation can be expected only when accompanied by the use of good seed of adapted varieties, proper fertility, control of weeds and insects, and other good management practices.

*By*

**H. O. VAIGNEUR**

*Assistant Agricultural Engineer  
South Carolina Station*



## No Gins . . . No Oil Mills

### How Could Alaska Be Bigger Than Texas?

As a national publication, serving cotton ginner and oilseed crushers throughout the U.S., The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press is prejudiced only in favor of cotton and oilseeds.

As a publication with its headquarters in Texas, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press feels compelled to recognize certain rumors received from non-Texans regarding the diminished size of Texas. Lydel Sims, Memphis Commercial Appeal columnist, for example, recently asked Tennesseans to speak gently to Texans in their sorrow. He wrote the following version of a famous song:

The eyes of Texas aren't upon you  
They hold no pride or mirth.  
For mighty Texas is no longer  
The biggest state on earth.  
Can't you hear the oil wells sobbing  
From night till early in the morn?  
The eyes of Texas are all bloodshot  
Since the 49th state was born.

The Press has carefully investigated the rumors and reports the following unbiased facts:

*Not a single pound of cotton grows in Alaska. Not a gin gins. Not an oil mill mills. How could Alaska possibly be bigger than Texas, as the rumors claim?*

### Soybean Mill Expanding

Big Four Cooperative Processing Association is doubling the capacity of its soybean mill at Sheldon, Iowa.



### Lummus Completes Main Office Addition

THE LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO. has announced the completion of its new Main Office addition at Columbus, Ga. This new addition to the office was required to house the expanding research and engineering department. Along with this new addition, a complete renovation of the older offices was made giving much needed space to the rapidly expanding sales, accounting, engineering and executive staff. This new addition and renovation was completed in June and the general office staff has now moved into the new facilities.

### Scholarships Awarded

Six textile scholarships at Georgia Tech, Atlanta, have been awarded by the

Textile Education Foundation of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia. Each scholarship is worth \$2,400.

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## BELTON BAGGING CO.

Belton, South Carolina

## Fat Weevils Make

### Lean Lint Yield

Fat boll weevils are more likely to survive the winter and lay more eggs in the spring. Arkansas Experiment Station is trying to determine the relationship between the fat content of the weevil and weevil control, and between the food they eat and their body fat content.

The quantity of fat in boll weevils and the rate at which they become fat depends, in part, on the portion of the plant on which they feed.

Weevils that emerged from bolls but had not fed were found to be more than twice as fat as weevils in the same condition that had emerged from squares. Weevils that had emerged from squares were found to gain fat on terminal growth alone, on squares, and on bolls. The rate of fat buildup was more than three times as fast when weevils were fed on squares than when fed on terminal growth. The rate of fat buildup on bolls was almost twice as rapid as on squares.

The type of food and its influence on fat content of the boll weevil is suspected as being one of the causes of tolerance to insecticides in late summer and early fall. During that period weevils are forced to feed more extensively on bolls, while in early summer they feed on terminals and squares.

Through use of insecticides, defoliant, and cultural practices, entomologists are seeking to reduce the quantity of food available to weevils in the fall and prevent them from becoming fat. This would reduce their chances of overwintering, and laying eggs.

### Cook Buys Warehouses

Everett R. Cook, Memphis, head of Cook & Co. and California Compress Co., has bought Cotton Trade Warehouses, Inc., six warehouses in the New Orleans port area.

Present staff of the New Orleans operation, of which C. A. Bertel is president, will remain. Facilities have a capacity of 75,000 bales, and can handle 250,000 bales yearly.

In addition to the New Orleans and Fresno, Calif., facilities, the California Compress Co. owns and operates Gulf-side Warehouse Inc. in Brownsville, Texas. A sister company, Bayside Warehouse Co., Inc. owns and operates plants in Galveston, Memphis, and Central Bonded Warehouse in Gastonia, N.C.

### Patsy Martak Married

Patsy Gale Martak and James Hunter Seabrook, Jr., were married recently in Memphis. The brides' parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Martak, are widely known in the industry, as her father is manager of the Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co. mill in Memphis.

### Classing School Held

Tri-State Cotton Classing School is being held July 14-16 at Midsouth Cotton Growers' Association Building in Memphis. Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi Extension Services cooperate with Midsouth Growers in sponsoring the annual event.



## Seed-O-Meter for Gins

A new device for continuous automatic weighing of cottonseed. Cost and installation is much less than the cost of installation alone on the old hopper-type scale.

- Records every five seconds
- Records by the second, the bale, the season—or all three
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# Equipment at Cotton Gins

THESE TABLES are part of a series published by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, Cotton Division. Other tables in the same series are appearing in other issues of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, which is the official publication for all state ginners' associations and the National Ginners' Association.

Each battery is recorded as a gin by USDA in this compilation. For multiple battery gins under one roof, each battery was recorded as a gin unit. Where batteries were housed in separate buildings on the same gin yard, each battery was listed as a separate gin. As some reports were incomplete, in some cases data for individual items do not equal the total number of gin batteries.

Seed cotton driers by size and type, and gins with moisture meter, by states and U.S.—1956-57

States and United States	Total gin bat- teries	Bat- teries with driers	Tower driers		Number of troughs in trough driers								With moisture meter
			Full tower 1/	Stub tower 2/	1st stage				2nd stage				
					2	4	6	8	2	4	6	8	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Georgia	487	350	134	90	26	39	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Alabama	647	445	146	86	82	51	6	-	5	4	-	-	-
South Carolina	450	353	180	64	41	46	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
North Carolina	379	277	118	63	27	19	-	-	4	1	-	-	2
Virginia	20	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	7	7	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	333	301	241	98	8	23	5	-	-	6	-	-	5
Arkansas	670	599	521	109	46	87	3	2	14	12	1	-	5
Mississippi	914	766	595	118	47	88	10	-	13	18	1	-	22
Tennessee	333	277	168	61	19	36	2	-	2	4	1	-	1
Missouri	164	163	162	21	10	22	6	-	6	5	-	-	19
Illinois	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	4	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	1,727	1,594	817	313	90	91	7	2	3	23	4	1	9
Oklahoma	249	217	72	18	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Arizona	125	124	114	14	5	8	3	-	-	1	-	-	2
California	258	258	235	25	4	20	1	-	2	7	-	-	24
New Mexico	66	62	37	12	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
United States	6,836	5,804	3,570	1,098	410	544	45	5	49	82	7	1	94

1/ Seventeen or more shelves.

2/ Less than seventeen shelves.

Fuel and B.T.U. rating of heaters for seed cotton driers in gins, by states and U.S.—1956-57

States and United States	Total gin bat-teries	Bat-teries with driers	Fuel 1/				Total B. T. U. rating in millions 1/							
			Butane	Natural gas	Oil	Other	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Georgia	487	350	162	75	64	10	69	179	61	9	5	2	-	-
Alabama	647	445	257	85	58	23	100	150	50	12	3	2	-	-
South Carolina	450	353	134	13	164	2	105	151	27	24	3	2	-	-
North Carolina	379	277	152	2	107	16	25	124	44	7	-	-	-	-
Virginia	20	5	2	-	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	7	7	6	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	333	301	97	201	2	1	64	62	57	57	36	16	1	2
Arkansas	670	599	406 2/	174	16	3	45	224	149	80	52	22	2	1
Mississippi	914	766	384	335	32	4	157	226	154	87	52	45	5	4
Tennessee	333	277	162	78	10	2	57	100	47	24	12	6	2	-
Missouri	164	163	97	35	12	1	14	46	46	27	13	11	-	1
Illinois	3	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Texas	1,727	1,594	564	987	10	8	171	590	430	112	62	76	5	2
Oklahoma	249	217	69	137	-	2	13	129	49	7	3	2	-	-
Arizona	125	124	34	87	-	-	1	38	32	33	6	10	1	-
California	258	258	168	92	3	-	7	13	42	31	80	38	15	13
New Mexico	66	62	22	40	-	-	2	23	22	2	6	6	-	-
United States	6,836	5,804	2,742 2/	2,341	501	73	834	2,063	1,212	514	333	238	31	23

1/ Sum of items in this category does not necessarily agree with total gin batteries due to method of reporting or incomplete data.

2/ Includes four batteries having two types of fuel.



## Brazil's Edible Vegetable Oil Supply to Be Good

Brazil's 1958 supplies of edible vegetable oils are expected to be 10 percent larger than 1957 supplies. This is mainly due to the prospectively large peanut crop. Since Jan. 1, 1958, stocks of vegetable oils were only half as large as a year earlier, USDA reports.

Brazil's edible vegetable oil output may reach 204,000 short tons, almost one-third more than the estimated 158,000-ton output of 1957. These estimates assume an annual edible consumption of 22,000 tons of babassu oil from production estimated at 45,000 to 65,000 tons. Potential production may be even higher when prices become sufficiently attractive.

Peanut production in 1958 is estimated at a record of 435,000 tons, more than double the 1957 outturn. Owing to the smaller crop, cottonseed has lost its position as the most important source of edible oil. Output in 1958 is estimated at 496,000 tons, 14 percent less than in 1957. However, oil output expected from the 1958 cottonseed crop is relatively large, due to the fact that the entire south Brazilian industry and the larger oil mills of the north are now equipped for solvent extraction. Moreover, about 75 percent of the northern seed is smooth black seed with 20 percent oil content.

Retail prices of cottonseed, cottonseed oil, and cottonseed cake continue to be controlled by the Federal Price Control Agency. No change, except possibly a small upward adjustment in oil prices, is foreseen during 1958.

The control of cottonseed oil prices acts as a control on other vegetable oils. In view of a potential supply of less than one kilogram (2.2 pounds) per person of cottonseed oil, which Brazilians seem to prefer to other vegetable oils, some effort to import at least a nominal quantity may be expected.

In spite of damage by leaf caterpillars, the soybean crop may be 3,700,000 to 4,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,900,000 in 1957. Few, if any, soybean exports are expected unless the crop exceeds 3,700,000 bushels.

■ Current directors of the Fieldton Cooperative Gin at Littlefield, Texas, are A. E. HOWARD, president; C. W. HUNT, vice-president; DON JOYNER, secretary-treasurer, ALVA PEARSON and C. C. SLAUGHTER. Z. B. THOMAS is the manager.

## Bag Firm Changes Name

Former Fulton Bag and Products Co. and Arkell & Smith operations now are under the name of West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., which acquired the bag plants of Fulton and of Arkell & Smith. Eight sales districts have been established, and district sales managers have been named from the personnel of the two companies.

■ EDWARD O. PASCHKE, salesmanager of the soybean oil meal department of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, has been named chairman of the meal trading rules committee of the National Soybean Processors' Association.

## • Growers Seek Larger Peanut Butter Use

PEANUT BUTTER for school children will be featured in a campaign which Alabama Peanut Producers' Association will launch in September.

Nutritional value of peanut butter will be emphasized in the campaign, handled by Farley Manning Associates.

Stress will be placed on the fact that peanut butter ranked first in food energy and protein out of 88 foods of all types tested by USDA, and is also well balanced with other essential nutritive elements such as thiamine, niacin and iron.

The promotion is the first in a series planned by the newly-formed Alabama growers' association, which is a major

producer of peanuts for the peanut butter industry.

(USDA's latest report shows that 299 million pounds of peanuts were used in peanut butter during the first 10 months of the current season, as compared with 269 million in the same period last season. Peanut butter accounted for half of the total edible uses of peanuts in the period.—EDITOR)

## Irrigation Hikes Income

Irrigation increased the value of cotton \$10.08 to \$62.63 per acre, depending on variety, in 1957 tests at Mississippi State College.

■ H. Q. SHARP is managing Halfway Co-op Gin in Hale County, Texas.

# FACT

## for ADVERTISERS:

■ Your advertising message in this issue will be read by cotton gin and oil mill men in every cotton and oilseed-growing section of every producing state—from California to the Carolinas and throughout the Midwestern soybean belt.

## Finding Answers on Meal

**C**OTTONSEED MEAL researchers are feeding experimental data to a mechanical mathematical brain to obtain answers which will permit tomorrow's poultry and swine producers to feed unrestricted amounts of cottonseed meal to their animals. Crushing industry research leaders view the development as a symbol of the research progress which is being made to maintain and extend the usefulness of cottonseed products.

Southern Regional Research Laboratory has announced that a contract has been negotiated for USDA with the Texas Experiment Station to evaluate mathematically the results of a massive, 12,000-bird feeding test to determine the relationship between processing conditions, chemical characteristics, and nutritive value of different types of commercially processed cottonseed meal. These evaluations will be supervised by Dr. C. M. Lyman for the Texas Experiment Station and Dr. V. L. Framp-ton for the Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

The feeding test from which the data were secured is reported to be the largest single collaborative nutrition experiment ever conducted. The study was developed at the request and through the cooperation of the NCPA Research Committee and was supported, in part, by NCPA research funds. It involved 13 separate research groups at experiment stations, colleges, laboratories of feed mixers and crushers, and state and federal agencies. Cottonseed meals typical of different processing methods were fed in 28 rations under varying conditions from Maryland to California. Each meal was analyzed by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory for each constituent which might affect growth or feed efficiency.

The answers which the mechanical brain will return after digesting the volumes of data being fed it are expected to have both practical and scientific value. They will serve as a guide for selection of cottonseed meals for poultry and swine feeds as they are now processed and assist in processing tech-

### Oklahoma Ginners To Meet Jan. 30

Mrs. Roberta Reubell, Oklahoma City, announces that Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association will have its annual convention on Jan. 30. The Skirvin Hotel in Oklahoma City will be headquarters.

niques designed to improve meals.

The complexity and magnitude of this research is emphasized by its contrast with early experimental work. For example, in 1889, the Texas Experiment Station conducted a beef cattle feeding test with cottonseed products which was considered elaborate at the time. A report of the experimental data, conclusions, and resulting recommendations requires less than one double-spaced typewritten page. Undoubtedly, the data calculations could have been done with a stub pencil on scrap paper within a few hours.

The competitors of cottonseed products do not use stub pencils and scrap paper. Fortunately, modern cottonseed research is being conducted by highly qualified research workers who use the most suitable techniques and facilities.

### Stick and Green Leaf Machines

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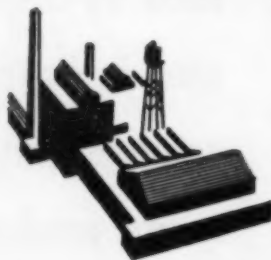
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### Would Kill Men

#### Nematodes Can Resist Radiation

Nematodes can resist radiation that would kill a man, USDA has discovered.

For example, one of the worm-like plant parasites, the golden nematode, can withstand radiation up to 20,000 roentgens before the females are sterilized. (A roentgen is a standard unit of radioactivity.) It takes 120,000 roentgens or more to kill this plant parasite. Some other kinds of nematodes require between 350,000 and 640,000 roentgens for a lethal dose.

By comparison, the dosage considered invariably lethal to man is 650 roentgens. Some human fatalities may occur from exposures of as little as 300 roentgens.

Since nematode-killing doses of radiation will injure plants, there is no prospect that radiation can be used for killing the pests on living plants.

#### Meharg Heads Co-op Gin

Ed Meharg is president of Farmers' Cooperative Society, Chillicothe, Texas. Other officers and directors are B. C. Gibson, vice-president; J. L. McMichael, secretary; S. D. Grange, R. Touchstone and Press Mitchell. The manager is W. G. Clark.

#### Dr. F. A. Fenton Retires

Dr. F. A. Fenton, Oklahoma State University entomologist, has retired. He was with USDA before serving 24 years in Oklahoma.

#### Turkey Buying Soybean Oil

Turkey will buy \$5 million worth of soybean oil under an agreement signed recently with USDA.

## CALENDAR



• Aug. 12-14—Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Memorial Center, Brownsville, Texas. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

• Aug. 18—National Soybean Processors' Association, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa; R. G. Houghtlin, president, 3818 Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill.

• Aug. 19-20—American Soybean Association, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa; George M. Strayer, executive vice-president, Hudson, Iowa.

• Oct. 20-22—American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting, Chicago. For information, write AOCS headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Oct. 21-22 — Spinner-Breeder Conference. Lubbock, Texas. (In conjunction with USDA Cotton and Cottonseed Advisory Committee meeting and South Plains Maid of Cotton Contest.) For information, write Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss., or Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., Lubbock National Bank Building, Lubbock.

• Dec. 17-18—Beltwide Cotton Production Conference. Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.

1959

• Jan. 30 — Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Mrs. Roberta Reubell, secretary, 307 Bettes Building, Oklahoma City.

• Feb. 8-10—Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and the Houston Bank for Cooperatives, annual joint meeting, Convention Center, Galveston. Bruno E. Schroeder, executive secretary, 307 Nash Building, Austin, Texas.

• Feb. 9-10—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Dinkler Plaza Hotel, Atlanta. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Feb. 16-17 — Cottonseed Processing Clinic. Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by USDA and Valley Oilseed Processors' Association. C. E. Garner, 416 Exchange Building, Memphis, Association secretary.

• March 3-4—Western Cotton Production Conference. Westward Ho Hotel, Phoenix, Ariz. Southwest Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, sponsors.

• March 9-11—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Mem-

phis. Sponsored by Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, Tennessee Ginners' Association and Louisiana-Mississippi Ginners' Association, which will have annual meetings in conjunction with Exhibit. For information on exhibit, write W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345 Blytheville, Ark.

• March 12-14—Texas Cotton Association annual convention at the Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. L. T. Murray, Waco, executive vice-president.

• March 13-15—West Coast Division, International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, annual meeting. Bakersfield, Calif. Harold F. Crossno, California Cotton Oil Corp., Los Angeles, general chairman.

• April 5-7—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention, State Fair of Texas grounds, Dallas. Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas.

• April 6-7 — Valley Oilseed Processors' annual convention, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 416 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• May 10-11-12 — National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Mark Hopkins and Fairmount Hotels, San Francisco. John F. Moloney, 43 North Cleveland, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

### Seed Group Hears Smith

Wilmer Smith, president, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock, was guest speaker July 8 at the annual meeting of Texas Planting Seed Association. The meeting was held at the Bryan offices.

L. E. Ellwood is manager of the Association, which recently bought a farm near Rule, Texas. The Association also secures breeding seed from farms in the Brazos Valley owned by George Chance, T. D. Wilson and J. Earl Porter Estate.

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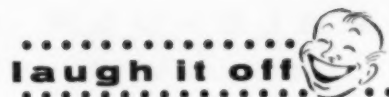
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and Jackson, Miss.; Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.;  
Decatur, Ala.



A bank president, extremely sensitive about his baldness, wore his hat much of the time inside and out. One day while the porter, an employee of long standing, was sweeping out his office, the president asked jokingly, "Sam, why is it after all these years you don't have an account with us?"

"Because, Boss, you always look like you're about to go somewhere!"

Research results sometimes are influenced by the way they're interpreted, Ed Lipscomb of the National Cotton Council told an audience. He cited the example of the man who was trying to find out what caused him to get drunk. He mixed Scotch and water, and got drunk. He mixed gin and water, same result. Mixing bourbon and water was equally effective. His conclusion—since water was the only ingredient in all three tests, water was to blame.

A speaker was talking to a bunch of teenagers about things that happened in the West in an earlier day. He said Billy the Kid had killed 21 men before he was 21 years old.

A girl who had been listening open-mouthed said, "And what make of car did he drive?"

"So your new job makes you independent, eh?"

"Absolutely, I get here any time I want before eight and leave just when I please after five."

He was wealthy and polished, but with a weakness for ravishing blondes, whom he tried to improve. After a perfect dinner in a swanky restaurant, he was outraged at the current R.B.'s blunt, uncouth request, "Gimme a match!"

Producing his solid gold lighter he chided her, "You should have said, 'May I have a light, please?'"

The R.B. gave him a look of withering scorn and replied, "How in hell can I pick my teeth with a lighter?"

A lady was overheard on the street the other day saying, "My husband's not as big a fool as he used to be."

"Oh?" asked her friend.

"Yes," she said, "I don't know what's caused it, but he's thinner."

A man owes it to himself to become successful. Once successful, he owes it to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

A small girl in our neighborhood has developed a disconcerting habit of running into the neighbors' houses unannounced. The other day we asked her, "Suzanne, why don't you knock or ring the doorbell instead of just walking in?"

"Because," explained Suzanne patiently, "my mommy told me not to go around ringing people's doorbells."

After finding his handkerchief on his person after first having accused a man nearby of taking it from him, the accuser apologized, only to have the man answer him thusly: "Don't be making any apology. It was a mistake on my part, too. You took me to be a thief and I took you for a gentleman."

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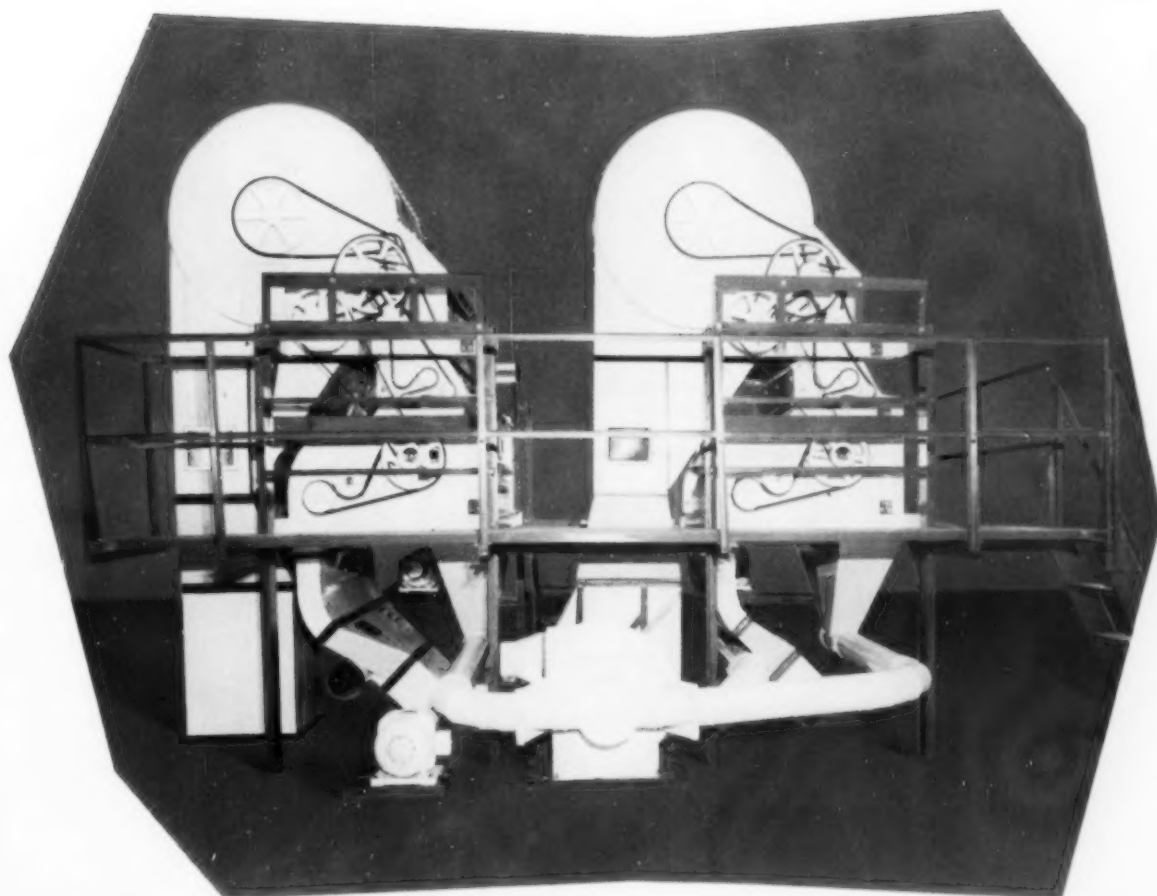
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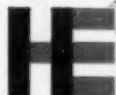
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